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History of
The Family of Anstruther

TO
RALPH HUGO CANSTRUTHER

BORN
13 JUNE 1921.



CREST.

Two arms embowed in armour holding a battle-axe
with both hands proper.

MOTTO.

Periissem ni Periissem.

I should have perished had I not gone through it.



ARMS.

Argent three piles issuing from the chief sable.

SUPPORTERS.

Two falcons with wings expanded proper
armed gules jessed and belted or.

ANSTRUTHER OF THAT ILK.

1130 TO 1923.

History of
The Family of Anstruther

BY

A. W. ANSTRUTHER

William Blackwood and Sons
Edinburgh and London
1923



ANSTRUTHER OF ANSTRUTHER

SCOTLAND

1794087

DE CANDELA

FRANCE

D'ANSTRUDE BARONS D'ANSTRUDE

P R E F A C E.

My Dear Ralph Hugo,

It is well that a man should know about his family, especially when its recorded history is a long one, continuously associated with a particular district, as is the case of our own.

Owing to the lamented death of your father when you were but a few weeks old, and also to the fact that no one in the younger generation has so far shown any marked interest in the family history, it is quite possible that you might grow up without much information on the subject. Even if your grandfather lives till you are old enough to take in and to appreciate all that he can tell you, there can be no harm in having what is known written down.

Whilst many of our ancestors have made their mark in the world at large, they have, almost without exception, been noted especially for the interest which they have taken in the County of Fife. In the cause of their district they have been glad to work quietly and unostentatiously, content with the respect and esteem of their neighbours. If you live to grow up and follow in their footsteps, and if you are able, in your day and generation, to leave a record such as that of your father, of his father and of my father, you will not have lived in vain.

This book is arranged so that later information can easily be added.

It is our hope that you will see that this is done, so that a complete record may be handed on by you to your successors, even should you not be able to gather together more historical information.

Its contents are based upon the Anstruther pedigree recorded at the office of the Lyon King of Arms, Edinburgh, on 17th June 1730.

Much of the earlier information is taken from the Rev. W. Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' and from M. F. Conolly's 'Fifiana.' Use has also been made of a critical pamphlet by Mr Rose (D. M. R.), undated, entitled 'Notes on the Genealogy of the Anstruthers,' which appeared some twenty-five years ago. Most of the more recent facts have been collected by your grandfather, who has kept the Pedigree up to date.

The history of the French family is obtained mainly from the 'Généalogie de la Maison D'Anstrude en Écosse et en France,' M. Lainé, Paris, 1843.

Family traditions and stories have been added, at the suggestion of your great-aunt Rose, to enliven the book.

Whilst the history of the family has no public importance, it should be of considerable interest to its members, and especially to you, who, later on, may be Head of the Anstruthers still connected directly with Fife.

The running summary shows the position in each succeeding century. This has been added for your special benefit, so that, when you grow up, you may be able more easily to study and to appreciate the history. That you will do so is the hope of—

Your affectionate great-uncle,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY ANSTRUTHER.

21st September 1923.

EXPLANATORY NOTICE.

OWING to the recurrence of the same Christian names—there being some 22 Anstruthers of the name of Robert, 20 Johns, 19 Williams, and 18 Philips in the Genealogical Tables—a *number* has been assigned to each individual, with a separate series for the French Branch.

In the Nominal Roll the fullest available information is given as to each person, with such dates as are known. In it the names come in numerical order in sequence of generations, the numbers assigned to the children being stated, as regards later generations, in the note relating to the father.

The general account of each family sets out the special achievements of individuals. The various Branches of the Scottish family descending from Sir Philip (71), who is the common ancestor of all later generations, are dealt with separately up to the present day. For each a Genealogical Table is given, printed, where the Branch is not extinct, so as to allow room for future manuscript entries.

As regards the two earlier Genealogical Tables, the names of some individuals are given whose exact connection with the Head of the family has not been traced, each in the generation to which he or she presumably belonged. Suggestions as to what the connection may have been are made. It is a remarkable fact that, except as regards the early part of the 17th century, there seem to have been scarcely any Anstruthers not connected fairly closely with the main Line.

At that period the name is found not infrequently in the humbler walks of life both in wills and in marriage records, not only in Anstruther and in Crail, but also in Edinburgh. It so appears also in the St Andrews Kirk Session Records.

Instances of this are—David Anstruther, blacksmith in Crail, 1591 ;

Ellen, married to a Strathkiness man, 1574; William, burgess of Anstruther, 1609, with children Alexander, Beatrice, Catherine, Mary, Janet, and Elizabeth; Robert, in Crail, with children John, David, and Margaret, 1614; William, son of a burgess of Anstruther, with brother John and sister Barbara, 1640; also in the same year another William, with children William, Marion, and Margaret. A John Anstruther had a house in Anstruther 1634, son of David deceased and of John his *proavus*. This is probably the John Anstruther, burgess, who was excommunicated by the Presbytery for "sundrie grosselie impious and malignant speeches" against the ministers of the Kirk and the Union of the two Kingdoms, 1646, and who is mentioned a mariner, 1653. These may have been descendants of William (13) the *balliuis* of Crail 1369. In Edinburgh one finds between 1630 and 1660 William Anstruther, a merchant; James, a tailor; Grizel, married to a mariner; Janet to a baker; and Grizel to a porter.

Locally there is now no trace of the name as a patronymic of the people, but it is believed to survive amongst the fishermen of Cockenzie, and within the last few years there was a baker at Alloa of the name of Anstruther.

Since the time of Sir Philip (71), who died in 1702, most of individuals mentioned in public records can be identified with greater or less certainty, but it is difficult to find the proper place in the genealogical table for—

James Anstruther, gazetted Head Macer of the Admiralty in Scotland, January 1734 ('Gentleman's Magazine').

John Anstruther of East Greenwich, Kent, gent., whose will, 21st May 1793 (Edinburgh Testaments), gives no clue to his parentage and makes no mention of any relation.

Ensign W—— Anstruther, killed in action under Wellington in Spain, 1814, of the 3rd Foot. He is likely, however, to have been a son of Colonel William (127).

There appears, in current reference books, the name of G. Elliott Anstruther, but this individual declines to give any information as to his family, and it may be that the name of Anstruther is an assumed one.

The history gives some account of the East Neuk of Fife, for the information of those members of the family who are not acquainted with the district of their origin, and of the families that existed there in the olden days. Notes as to the lands which belong, or have in the past belonged, to members of the family are also inserted.

A separate section is devoted to certain family traditions and stories.

The family history of the Anstrudes of France, with genealogical tables and Nominal Roll, appears separately, with a description of the Chateau d'Anstrude and its immediate surroundings.

A list is added of family portraits known to be in existence, with information as to where they now hang.

“As for this town and parish the benefit is theirs, and much they owe to the House of Anstruther, and God forbid that that House should ever depart from His ways, for I like them best of onie house in the land.”—Rev. James Melville (1586-1614), minister of Kilrenny and Anstruther, 1586-1606.

History of The Family of Anstruther.

THE EAST NEUK OF FIFE.

THE County of Fife juts out as a promontory between the estuaries of the Forth and the Tay. The eastern point, running out to the North Sea and terminating in Fife Ness, is known as the East Neuk. On its south-eastern slopes, between Largo Law, Kellie Law, and the sea, lie the lands, a considerable portion of which have been at one time or another in the hands of members of the Anstruther family.

The district in itself has no specially outstanding features, and is now mainly agricultural land of a good quality, but the prospect southwards across the Firth of Forth is a very attractive one, enhanced by the ever-changing colouring of the water and distant lands beyond. From any part of the higher ground the coast-line of the Lothians may be seen, from Edinburgh, twenty miles or so to the westward, with Arthur's Seat and the Pentland Hills, almost to St Abb's Head. The whole coast-line is backed by the Lammermoor Hills, North Berwick Law and the Bass Rock making prominent features in the foreground. To the south-east, some six miles from the land, lies the Isle of May, guarding the entrance to the Forth.

The beautiful Bay of Largo, overlooked by the Law, nearly 1000 feet in height, which has been likened to the Bay of Naples with Vesuvius in the background, may be regarded as the western boundary of the East Neuk. From Kinraig Point, the eastern horn of Largo Bay, which

has been in the possession of the Gourlay family since the thirteenth century, the coast becomes more rocky and very picturesque, though the cliffs are nowhere of any height. Eastward of this is situated the ancient Burgh of Earlsferry, with privileges dating probably from the middle of the thirteenth century, now forming one seaside town with Williamsburgh and Elie. On the eastern outskirts of Elie are the lands of Ardross. Newark Castle, now in ruins, stands close to the sea a mile farther east, adjoining St Monans, with its ancient church erected during the closing years of the fourteenth century by King David II. to commemorate his being saved from shipwreck. The village, formerly called Inverie, derives its present name from the hermit St Monan, who is said to have been martyred by the Danes in the year 874.

A mile farther on stands the Royal Burgh of Pittenweem, a very old ecclesiastical centre. The Abbey is said to have been founded in honour of the Virgin Mary, and its Prior is mentioned as early as 1270.

Yet a mile beyond lie the ancient Burghs of Anstruther-Wester and Anstruther-Easter, now one town with Cellardyke. Together they form a notable centre of the fishing industry. The charter of West Anstruther dates from 1587, and five years later its privileges as a free Royal Burgh were confirmed by Act of Parliament. East Anstruther received its charter in 1583. Though a free Royal Burgh, it does not hold by burgage of the Crown, but by feu of the family of Anstruther. Next comes the Burgh of Kilrenny, whilst some three miles eastward lies the, yet older, Burgh of Crail, which formed part of the Royal lands in 1221, and received its charter as early as 1306. Thence it is some two miles to Fife Ness.

The centre of the East Neuk promontory is hilly, Kellie Law being the most prominent feature on the southern side. The famous Burgh and University town of St Andrews is situated on the northern slope, some ten miles north of Anstruther.

The climate is well and tersely described by Wood—cool summers and mild winters, inclement springs and long autumns.

Such is the district in which the family of Anstruther has held sway for close on eight centuries.

THE FAMILY OF ANSTRUTHER OF THAT ILK.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

Douglas in his 'Baronage' asserts that early in the twelfth century the Lord of Anstruther was undoubtedly one Gulielmus de Candela. It is to his descendants, who ultimately took the name of the town as their surname, that the following records relate.

Whence Gulielmus de Candela came is not known. One tradition has it that he was cook to Malcolm Canmore (1057-1093). Other suggestions are that the name de Candela had reference to some office about the Court, such as that of Chamberlain; alternatively, that it is of Norman origin, being a corruption of de Canteloup or Cantelu; or that it is derived from "Keandale," meaning "the head of the vale." The word "candela" in Spanish signifies "chestnut-blossom," and it is known that William the Conqueror obtained recruits for his raid on England from Apulia and from Aragon, facts which indicate a possible Spanish origin for the family.

Candela also means The Bright or The Shining in old Italian. Query Scudian. Norman descent.

However that may be, the probabilities seem to point to Gulielmus de Candela having been one of those numerous Englishmen, both Saxons and Normans, who visited the Courts of David I. and Malcolm IV. (1124-1165), and received grants of land in Scotland. He is stated to have been already in possession of the lands of Anstruther in the year 1130.

The derivation of the name Anstruther has also been the subject of conjecture. In the ancient documents the spelling varies—"Ans-troyther," "Aynistrother," "Athernynstruther," "Enester," "Anster," or "Ainster," and the local pronunciation to this day follows the last. Wood, in his 'East Neuk of Fife,' gives the ancient form of the name of the town as Kynanstruther, meaning the "head of the marsh," or "head of the shoulder." Millar, in his 'Fife, Pictorial and Historical,' on the other hand, believes the name to originate from that of Saint Ethernan of the Isle of May, as also that of the adjoining Burgh

of Kilrenny—"Kil-Ethernan"—and of Aithernie, near Lundin—viz., "Athernynstruther," "Aynstrother." The vicinity of the Isle of May to the town of Anstruther, and the fact that the name is spelt Athernys-truther in a charter under the Great Seal in 1585 (Vol. 5, No. 883), lends probability to this derivation of the name, "Struther" being a Celtic word for a low marshy place at the mouth of a stream.

The Family of Anstruther has flourished in Fife since those far-off days, and until the middle of last century an Anstruther was lord of the Barony of Anstruther. The genealogy can be authenticated and proved back to Andrew (19), who had sasine to the lands of Morristoun in the Sherifffdom of Berwick, and of the lands of Anstruther in the year 1475. There exist also records of lords of Anstruther back to the days of Gulielmus de Candela, though the filiation cannot in every case be proved. Some controversy has arisen regarding the earlier generations given in the pedigree recorded in the office of the Lyon King of Arms in Edinburgh on the 17th of June 1730, owing to the want of exact information as to the date of the Charter by which William de Candela granted to the Abbey of Balmerino certain lands in Anstruther. The usually accepted facts as regards the predecessors of Andrew (19) are that William de Candela (2) (Table 1), dominus de Anstruther, lived in the reign of William the Lion (1165-1214), and that he confirmed a charter of his father Gulielmus (1) at a date variously given as 1213, and as in the seventeenth year of King Alexander II.—viz., 1231. The grant was of certain lands in Anstruther to the monks of Balmerino; which Abbey was only actually founded in 1225. His son, Henricus de Anstruther (3), added further privileges to Balmerino, and also gave a grant to the monks of Dryburgh in Berwickshire. His grandson Henricus (4) confirmed the gift of his father to the monks of Dryburgh *circa* 1285, and must have been the individual who, in his old age, swore fealty to King Edward I. of England both at St Andrews in 1291 and at Berwick in 1296 ('Ragman Roll'). He may have been the Seigneur d'Enester who joined the 7th Crusade under Louis IX. of France in 1249, and it is a family tradition that the Crusader first adopted the immemorial Anstruther charge of three piles, supposed to represent the three Passion nails.

Willielmus de Anstruther (6) appears as the son of Henry in a

charter to the monks of Dryburgh *circa* 1320-1330, and he is conjectured to have been the Laird who adopted the family crest—two arms embowed in armour holding a battle-axe with both hands; and motto—“*Perissem ni Perissem*”—“I had perished had I not gone through it”—under circumstances which are picturesquely described in Wood’s ‘East Neuk of Fife,’ pp. 351-54. (See also page 48.)

In another charter to Dryburgh Abbey *circa* 1328-32, Henricus de Anstruther (8) alludes to his predecessors Henry and William, and to his wife Matilda, said to have been a Stuart of Rosyth, a branch of the family whence sprang the Royal House. It is of interest to note that some property in Anstruther remained in the possession of Dryburgh Abbey till at least 1620. A grant confirmed by King David II. in 1362 relates to a charter of lands to his sister Cecilia (12) given by Ricardus de Anstruther (11).

These Lairds are all referred to as de Candela, “Dominus de Anstruther,” or as Anstruther “dominus ejusdem,” and in most cases there is direct evidence of descent from father to son. Ricardus (11) is said to have been the first to use the name of Anstruther as a regular surname, but that of de Candela had evidently been dropped for several generations. After the time of Ricardus, the indication of proprietorship of the lands would be found in the description “Anstruther of that Ilk.”

Their residence was the “Tower of Dreel” standing on an angle of land between the Dreel burn and the shore opposite the church of West Anstruther.

As has been stated, the grant made to the monks of Balmerino by William de Candela (2) had always been held to have been made during the reign of William the Lion (1165-1214), and confirmed by his son Henry (3) in 1221. Mr D. M. Rose, in his ‘Notes on the Genealogy of Anstruthers’ (pamphlet undated), brings forward arguments in favour of the view that it was in fact granted by a William de Anstruther (5), who died in 1288, and confirmed by his son Henry (7) about the year 1330. He states that this William was lord of the Barony of Anstruther, and was called de Candela. The document relied on (Stevenson’s ‘Documents,’ i. p. 54) records merely the succession of this Henry to his father’s

lands in Tynedale, and contains nothing to show that the father was lord of Anstruther, or that he was known as William de Candela. Mr Rose also suggests that the son Henry was the individual who swore fealty to King Edward I. ; but there is nothing in the records to identify the Henry mentioned in the ' Ragman Roll ' with this Henry, who was clearly not an old man in 1296.

The evidence adduced by Mr Rose seems too slight to be accepted as upsetting earlier records, or as justifying a departure from the facts set out in the recorded pedigree. This William of Tynedale and his son Henry may, however, have been descendants of the lords of Anstruther in a collateral line.

It is a fact, as pointed out by Mr Rose, that the generations given in the early part of the recorded pedigree are not sufficient in number to cover the period to which it relates. This is indeed admitted indirectly in the pedigree itself, since the successor to Ricardus (11), Robert (18), is specifically described not as his " son " (" filius "), but as his " nepos," a fact which seems to have been overlooked by Mr Rose, and by others who have interested themselves in the history of the Anstruther family. The word " nepos " would never be used by the genealogist as equivalent to " filius," but denotes a descendant in some more remote degree, such as nephew or grandson.

There exists information which enables two lairds of the Barony of Anstruther intervening between Ricardus and Robert, in point of date, to be identified with certainty, though their relationship to either of them, or to each other, must be assumed for want of exact proof.

Ricardus must have been born in the earlier years of the 14th century, and he is stated to have lived to be an old man. The only existing charter in which he is mentioned, given in 1351 and confirmed in 1362, has to do with the marriage of his sister Cecilia to Strang of Balcaskie. It is proved by one of the old Crail charters that in 1396 Andrew Anstruther was in possession of the Barony, and entered into an indenture with the Burgh of Crail anent the small dues of Anstruther harbour.

It seems evident, therefore, that this Andrew was the successor and probably the son of Ricardus.

Further, a charter found amongst Colonel Milne Home's manuscripts records that in 1445 John Anstruther of that Ilk made over to his son and heir-*apparent*, David, his lands in Morristoun in Berwickshire, proving that John Anstruther was lord of the Barony of Anstruther at that date, and that his son David was then of age. John appears, therefore, as the successor, and probably the son, of Andrew.

Within the same period records are found of William of Anstruther and Mariota his wife in 1369 (Crail Town Charters); of Christian, relict of Andrew Anstruther, 1335 ('Liber de Scone'); of William Anstruther, a witness, 1336 (Wood); and of Robert of Anstruther, burgess of Anstruther, 1352 ('Chartulary of St Nicholas of Aberdeen'); whilst Wood states that one of the earlier lairds married a daughter of Lauder of the Bass. There is no evidence, however, that any of these individuals were lords of the Barony.

Thus it is not difficult to reconstruct the pedigree of the family between Gulielmus de Candela and Andrew (19), by the addition of Andrew (15) and of John (16) to the list of lords of the Barony.

That Robertus (18) was a younger son of John (16), who eventually succeeded his father, is an assumption, probably not now capable of proof, the justification for which is set out below.

Ricardus de Anstruther, who was presumably born in the early part of the 14th century, made a grant of the lands of Wester Pitcorthie to his sister Cecilia and John Strang of Balcaskie, her husband, in 1351 (Stoddart's 'Scottish Arms,' ii. p. 10). He lived to a great age. There is no actual proof that he was son of Henry (8), or that he was the father of Andrew (15), the lord of the Barony in 1396; but the charter, which proves Andrew to have been the Laird at that date, relates to the appearance before the Baillies of Crail in 1509 of Andrew (19) in connection with the indenture of his predecessor Andrew (15).

Again, there is no proof that John (16) was the son of Andrew (15), but he is known to have been possessor of both the lands of Anstruther and those of Morristoun in Berwickshire, and there exists a charter in the Milne Home MSS. proving that Andrew (19) was also possessor of the lands of Morristoun, which he resigned in 1490 to George Home.

Thus a direct connection is traceable between Andrew (19) and each of the two Lairds that are missing from the recorded pedigree.

All the authorities are unanimous in stating that Andrew (19) was the son of Robert (18). If so, Robert must also have had direct connection with the missing Lairds. He was presumably born in the early years of the 15th century, which coincides closely with the date of David (17), son of John (16), who came into possession, in 1445, of the lands of Morristoun, but not of those of Anstruther, to which he was then his father's *heir-apparent*. If, as seems likely, Robert was a younger son of John (16), and succeeded to both the lands of Anstruther and those of Morristoun after the death of his father and brother respectively, the chain of connection is complete, and Robert (18) could properly be described as "nepos" of Ricardus (11). There is no evidence that David (17) ever succeeded to the lands of Anstruther.

Robert (18) (Tables 2 and 3) married, according to the recorded pedigree, Isobel Balfour, and died before 1475. He had, besides Andrew (19), who succeeded him, two other sons, Robert (20) and David (21), who both went to France accompanied by two of David's sons, David (25 and 1 F) and Robert (26). Robert (20) returned to Scotland, but David (21) remained in France with both his sons, who served for many years in the Scots Guard of the King of France. That Robert (26) also returned and died in Scotland in 1583 is established both by the inventory recorded in Edinburgh, 27th January 1589, by John Beton of Balfour, "his sister's son," and by his Will, made in France 24th April 1580, which has been preserved. The Will throws much light on the family history of that period, notably establishing the fact that the *Sieur Anstrude* was his cousin, proving that they had a common descent apparently from Robert (18). The *Sieur* of that day was John (46), great-grandson of Andrew (19).

David (25 and 1 F) married Claude de Mussy, settled in Bourgogne, and became the ancestor of the Barons d'Anstrude, who exist in Bourgogne to this day (Tables 10 and 11).

Andrew (19) had in 1483 a wife named Christian Spens, as is shown by an existing charter. Some time after 1498 he seems to have married Christian, daughter of Sir James Sandilands of Calder. There is evi-

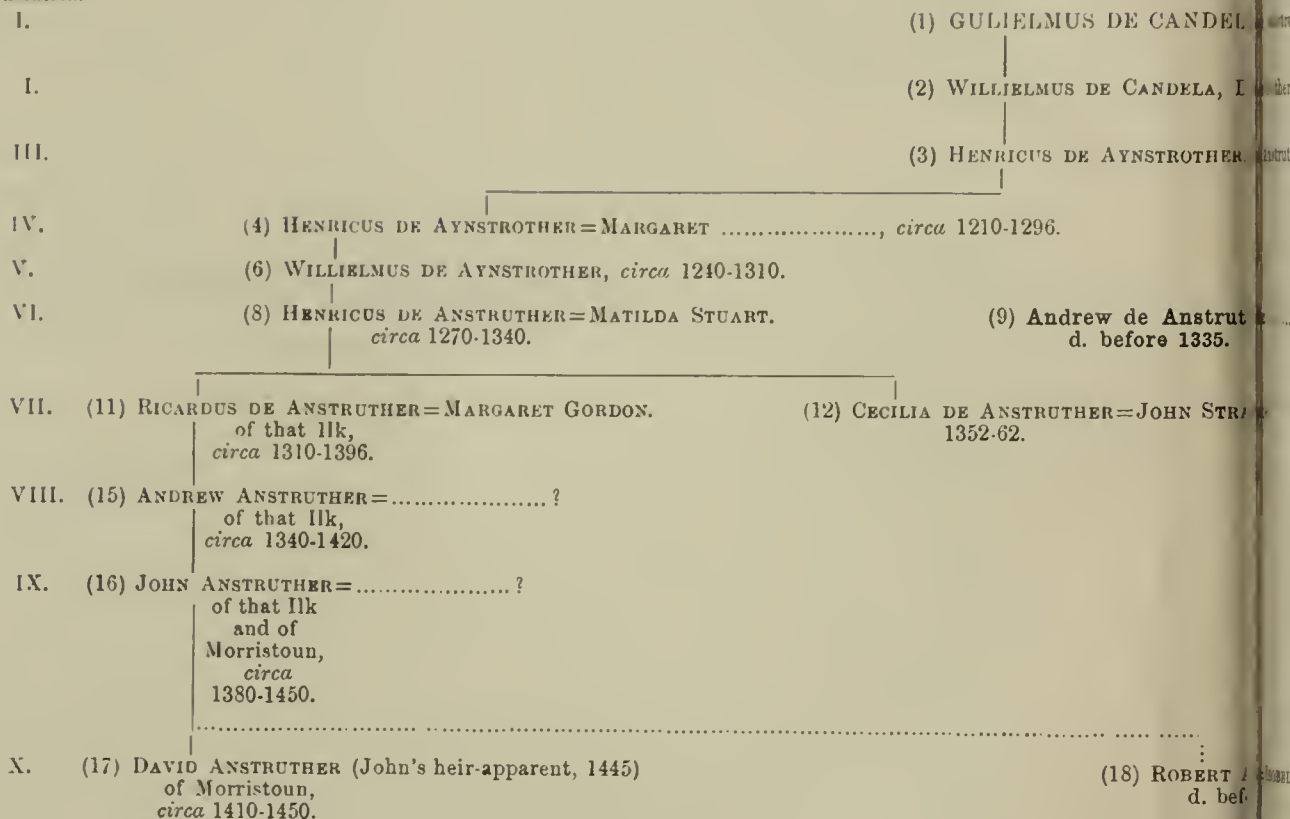
TABLE I

ANSTRUTHER OF ANSTRUTHER

TABLE 1.

PEDIGREE OF ANSTRUTHER

Generation.



R OF ANSTRUTHER.

Anstruther, *circa* 1110-1165.

uthur, *circa* 1140-1215.

anstruther, *circa* 1170-1250.

(5) William de Anstruther of Hetherington, d. 1288.

(7) Henry de Anstruther of Hetherington, b. before 1267.

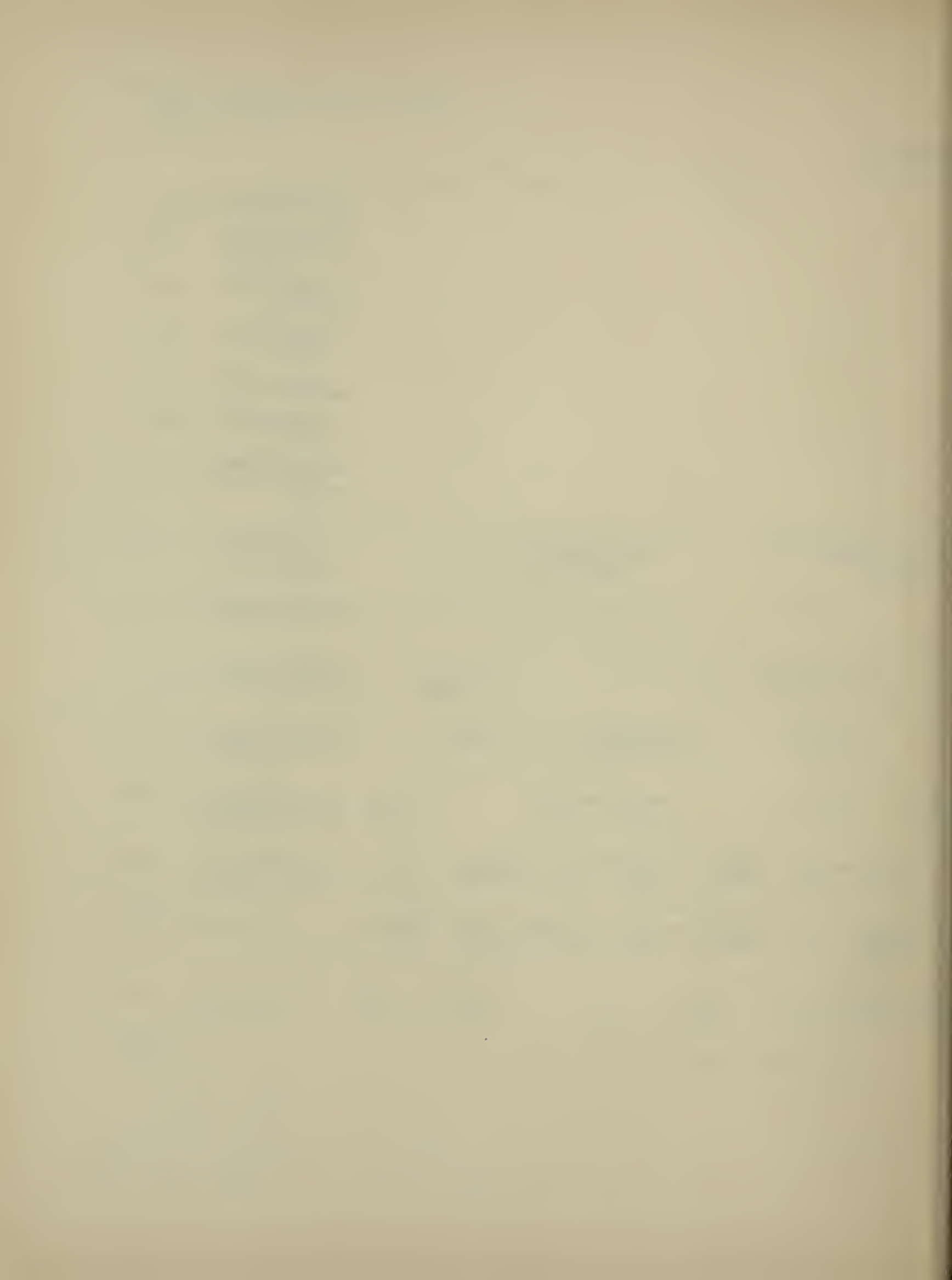
(10) William de Anstruther, a witness, 1336.

(13) William de Anstruther=Mariota
1369.
Balliuus of Crail 1367.

(14) John de Anstruther
1352
Burgess of Anstruther.

SOBEL BALFOUR.

nd 10.)



dence that he was alive after the battle of Flodden, and he undoubtedly left a widow Janet Borthwick. The Andrew Anstruther killed at Flodden was probably his son Andrew (24).

In studying the early accounts of the family, my dear Ralph Hugo, you must try to imagine for yourself an Anglo-Norman Knight who visits the Court of King David I. of Scotland to place his sword at the King's disposal. His services are accepted, and he is granted a small barony on the rocky and desolate shores of Fife, of which he and his heirs are to be the lords. This consists of two small fishing hamlets lying sheltered on the sea-shore on each side of the mouth of the Dreel burn, together with not very many acres of surrounding land. Here he erects his stronghold, a square peel tower of considerable height, like those of which a number still exist in Scotland to this day. Gulielmus de Candela, the Knight in question, settles down, in the intervals of his war-like adventures, to administer his small estate, and to foster the interests of his vassals—ancestors, no doubt, of the present hardy race of Fife fishermen.

His dignity entitles him to rank as one of the Lesser Barons of Scotland. Being a wise man and a good Catholic, he assures himself of the powerful support of the Church by making a grant to the monks of Balmerino, an ancient religious settlement already established in the north of Fife on the banks of the River Tay. This fact is the only one that gives us knowledge of his existence and of those of his immediate descendants. He comes to be known as "Dominus," or Lord, of Anstruther, and his descendants gradually drop the use of the patronymic "de Candela" in favour of that of Anstruther. His son and grandson busy themselves in consolidating their position in the country of their adoption, and further conciliate the Church by increasing the benefactions to Balmerino, as well as by making a grant to the monks of Dryburgh, a religious settlement situated on the banks of the Tweed in Berwickshire.

Thus the twelfth century passes, and by the middle of the thirteenth century the great-grandson of Gulielmus is a man of sufficient consequence to be sent by King Alexander III. of Scotland to join the standard of King Louis IX. of France, who, in the year 1249, is about to set out on the Seventh Crusade for the recovery of the Holy Land.

This gallant Knight, who is referred to by the chroniclers as the Sieur d'Easter, a man then in the prime of life, adopts for his armorial bearings the three pointed Bars, or "Piles," representing the nails of the Holy Cross, a charge borne by his descendants to this day. Of how he fares in Palestine we have no knowledge, but he lives to return safely to his Scottish home, and in his old age has the sorrow of being obliged to swear fealty to that scourge of Scotland, King Edward I. of England, after his victorious raid into Scotland in the closing years of the century.

The old Crusader passes to his rest, and in the thirteenth century we find the Barony in the possession of his son, an individual of a very different stamp. Although in his youth he may have played his part in resisting the might of England, he comes down to us as a typical laird of a fishing settlement devotedly partial to the scenes of a fisherman's life, and loving to accompany his folk in their perilous calling, thus earning the admiration and affection of his people, to whom he is endeared under the sobriquet of "Fisher Willie." Owing to the fostering care of the Knight of Dreel, the trade of his little fishing port increases, and he must have been a man of some wealth and importance. Amiable and fearless, though at the same time rash and impetuous, it is to his adventure with his neighbour, the Laird of Thirdpart, who he slew with his own hand for a meditated act of treachery, that the origin of the family crest—two arms holding a battle-axe—is attributed. In consequence of this act he flies to the protection of Lauder of the Bass, who is thought to have been his kinsman, till the storm blows over. Of his son and grandson little is known beyond the fact that they took their wives from the prominent Scottish families of Stuart of Rosyth and Gordon, whilst a cadet of the family appears as "Ballivus" of Crail, a town which had already, at that distant date, attained to the dignity of a Royal Burgh.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the records of the family are still more scanty, but there are indications that it was increasing in importance, since the Laird owned property at Morristoun in Berwickshire in addition to his Fife Barony. It is not until 1475 that the records again become clear, and the pedigree free from uncertainties.

Andrew (19) (Table 3) was succeeded in 1516 by his son John (23), who married first, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Douglas of Loch

Leven, and second, in 1527, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Spens of Wormiston. His son Andrew (33) was slain in 1547 at the battle of Pinkiecleugh during the lifetime of his father, having married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Abercrombie of that Ilk.

John (46), son of Andrew (33), succeeded his grandfather in 1549, and died at a great age in 1610. In 1570 he was accused, along with his son James and his uncle John, of having upon two occasions assaulted the King's Messenger while the latter was riding in a "sober and single manner." He is perhaps the John Anstruther who sat in Parliament for Anstruther-Easter, 1597-1600. Sir James (51), his son, was appointed Heritable Carver to King James VI. in 1585, and was given a post in the Household, 1592. He took part in the abortive "adventure" to colonise the Lews, 1596, and died, during his father's lifetime, in 1606. The successor to John (46) was his grandson, Sir William (59), who was Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to King James VI., and had been created a Knight at James' Coronation as King of England, 1603. In 1641 he became Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber to King Charles I. In 1647 he was granted a fresh charter of the Barony of Anstruther in favour of himself and of his nephew Sir Philip (71). Local tradition maintains that at an earlier date Sir William had obtained from King James a grant of his lands for so long as he could keep the superb Court suit he was wearing, and that the suit was preserved for several generations as an heirloom in the family (Wood, pp. 356-8). (See also page 50.) He had a daughter—Anne, said by Nesbit to have married, as his second wife, Sir John Riddell of Riddell—but no son. At his death in 1649 the Fife estates were inherited by his nephew, Sir Philip (71).

The father of Sir Philip was Sir Robert (60), second son of Sir James (51). Sir Robert had a distinguished career. He became Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to King James I., being knighted at Newmarket in 1614, and a Privy Councillor to King Charles I. He was Ambassador to Denmark on several occasions; to the Emperor of Germany in 1627; and to the German Diet at Ratisbon in 1630. Aneedotes of his relations with the King of Denmark are given in de la Pryme's Diary. (See also page 54.) Sir Robert died in 1644, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His wife having been daughter and

heiress of Sir Robert Swift of Rotherham, their elder son Robert (70) succeeded, on her death in 1652, to her estate of Wheatley in Yorkshire. He, however, died without male issue.

As above stated, the lands of Anstruther were inherited in 1649 by Robert's younger brother Sir Philip (71), who became the ancestor of all the branches of the Anstruther family now existing in this country (Table 2).

Sir Philip took the Royalist side in the Civil War, and was knighted by King Charles II. at Seone in 1651. He entertained King Charles at Anstruther in that year, when the King presented him with three gold cups (now in the possession of Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther of Carmichael). He served in the Royal army, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, 1651. As a result, his estates were sequestrated until the Restoration in 1660.

In 1663 Sir Philip built himself a new manor-house at Anstruther—tradition says on account of a jibe made by the King on the occasion of his visit (see page 52)—to replace his residence at the Tower of Dreel. This house, described as a goodly house, was situated to the north-east of the Tower overlooking the town. It has since been removed. He also bought the estate of Airdrie in 1674. He served in Parliament for Fife, and died in 1702.

Sir Philip married Christian, daughter of Major-General Lumsdaine of Innergelly, and had in all seven sons and three daughters. Five of the sons became either baronets or knights, viz. :—

Sir William (78) (his heir), who acquired the estate of Elie, and who is the direct ancestor of Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther, the present Head of the House.

Sir James (79), who succeeded to the estate of Airdrie. (Line extinct.)

Sir Robert (80), who bought Balcaskie, and is the direct ancestor of that line.

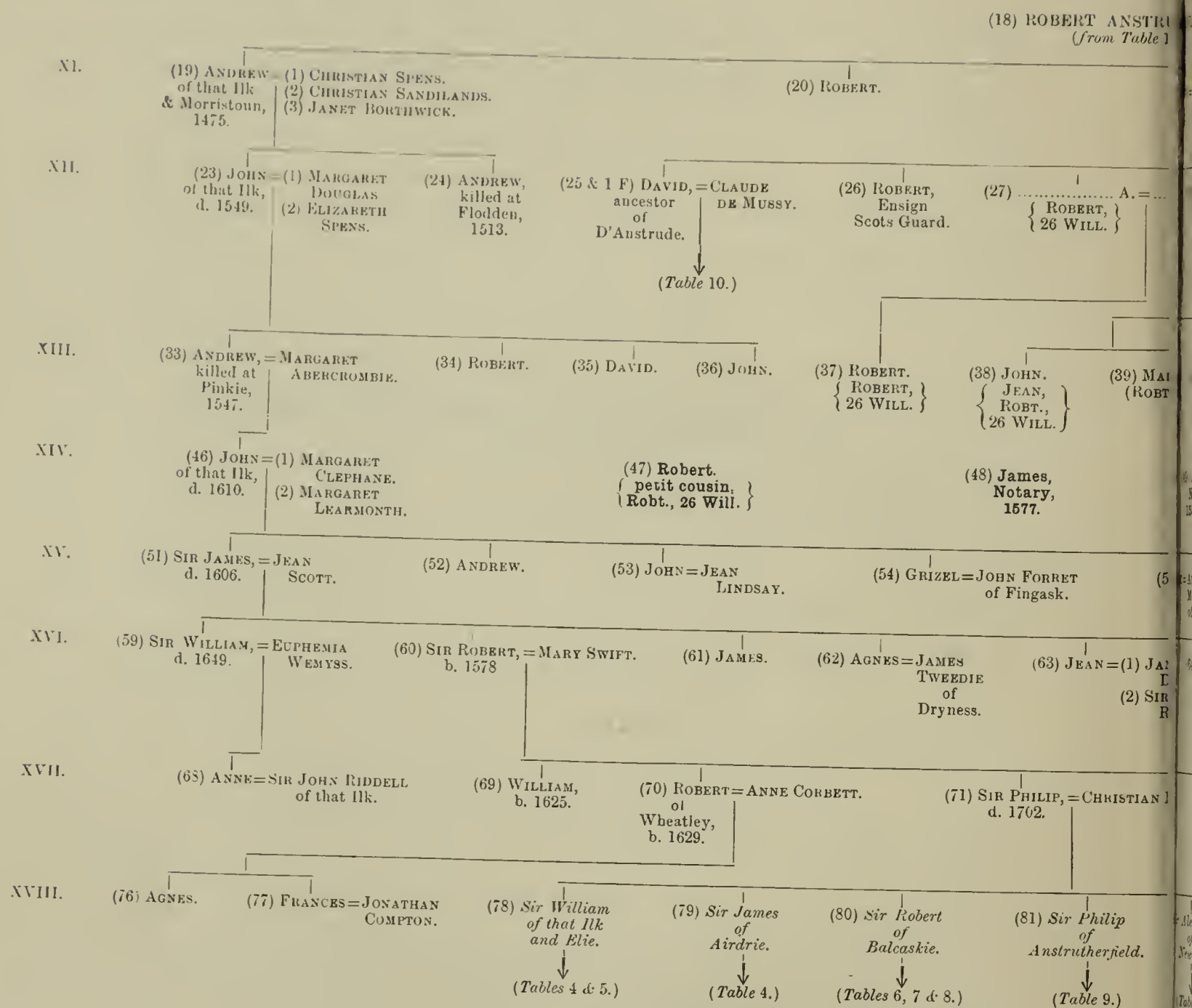
Sir Philip (81), who purchased an estate near Inverkeithing, which he renamed Anstrutherfield, now called Spencerfield. (Line now extinct.)

Sir Alexander (82), who married the heiress of David Leslie, second Lord Newark of Newark. (Line now extinct.)

ANSTRUTHER OF THAT ILK (*Continued*)

TABLE 3.

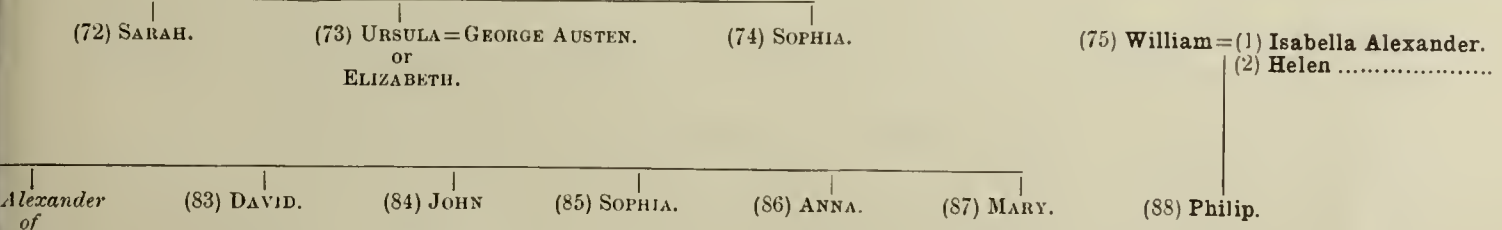
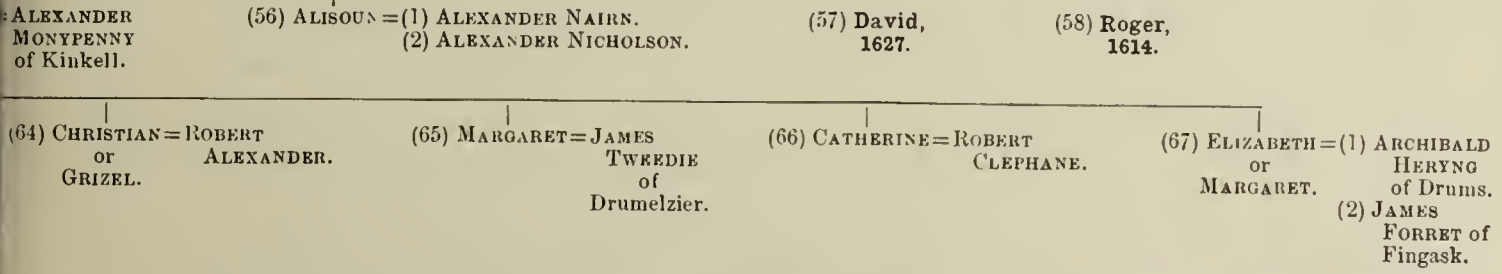
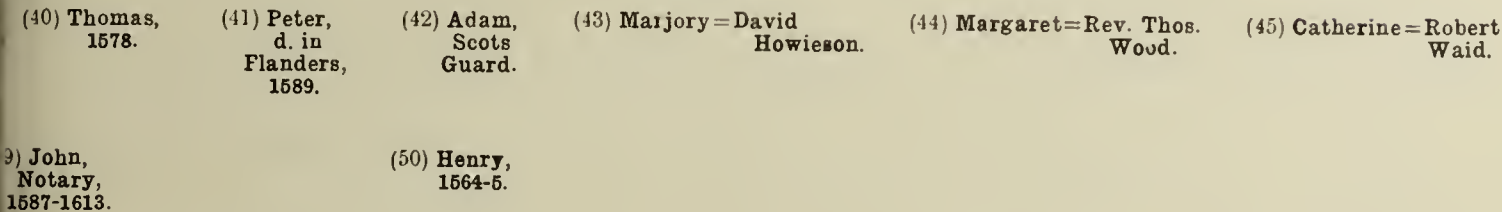
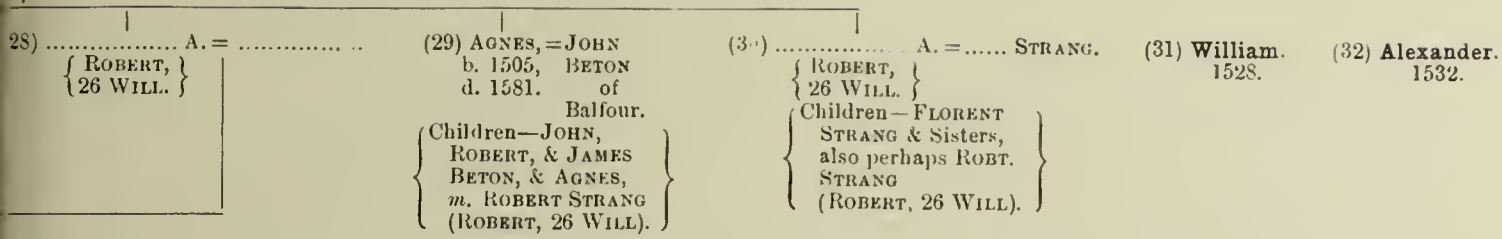
ANSTRUTHER OF THAT ILK.



EL BALFOUR.

= ?

(22) Mariota = Alexander Spens
of Wormiston



Alexander
of
Newark.
↓
Table 9.)



The descendants of these five sons of Sir Philip are dealt with separately.

In a skeleton pedigree (Table 2), the descents of all the living male descendants of Robert (18) are given so as to enable the relationships easily to be traced.

The fifteenth century is, in the family history, a period of special interest, since from it dates the founding in France of the French family of Anstruther, or Anstrude.

In Scotland we have Andrew Anstruther, of that Ilk and of Morristoun, whose younger brothers decide to seek their fortunes abroad. The outlet for younger sons in those days was France, where the assistance of stalwart Scotsmen was always in demand for the prosecution of the never-ending conflict with England, the traditional enemy of both countries. The goal of the ambitions of these soldiers of fortune was the Body Guard of the French King, but other auxiliary companies of horse and of foot were in existence which might serve as a stepping-stone to the end in view.

To France, therefore, Robert and David Anstruther betake themselves about the year 1515, the latter accompanied by his two young boys. In what capacity the elders served has not been recorded, but the two boys, David and Robert, eventually attain places in the Body Guard some fifteen years later, and retain them until old age. David marries a French lady, settles in Bourgogne, and for generations his descendants seek and obtain service in the same distinguished corps. With Robert it is otherwise. In his old age the longing for home asserts itself, and he returns to die in the Parish of Kilrenny, where he had been born some eighty years earlier. In James Melville's Diary you will find a description of how this war-worn veteran returns to his native town, becomes a member of the Reformed Faith, and dies amongst his own people, leaving a share of his considerable wealth to the poor of the Parish. It is pleasant to think of this old soldier spending his last days under the shadow of the Tower of Dreel, surrounded, as his Will shows, by nephews and nieces.

Meanwhile in Scotland Andrew Anstruther has passed away, after having taken his part in the disaster of Flodden, leaving a son amongst the slain. His successor is dead, as well as his grandson, who fell at the fight

of Pinkiecleugh in the lifetime of his father, and his little great-grandson John succeeds to the estate when only some 13 or 14 years of age. He is destined to hold it for many a long year, and to live through the stirring times of the Reformation in Scotland. It seems evident from their actions, and from James Melville's eulogy of the family (quoted at the commencement of this work), that both he and his son Sir James joined the Reformed Faith. John marries young, settles down in the Tower of Dreel, and it is largely owing to his exertions that Anstruther develops into a fishing town of importance. He is authorised by the King to make a harbour, with anchorage for great and small ships, and his town is erected into a Burgh of Barony, with liberty of free burgesses, and power to elect bailies under the advice of himself, and of his son Sir James.

The reason for the inclusion of both names seems to be that at about this time John contracted his second marriage with the widow of Spens of Wormiston, and resigned his house at Anstruther to James, who was by that time married and had become a courtier of some prominence. James eventually became Master of the Queen's Household and Joint High Treasurer, and was appointed Heritable Carver to the King of Scotland. He died in his father's lifetime.

Thanks to Melville's *Diary*, we have a pleasing picture of the reception by the minister and the Laird, with their townsfolk, and the succouring by them, of the captain and crew of one of the wrecked vessels of the great Spanish Armada in 1588, also an account of the return made by the King of Spain for this humane treatment of fallen enemies by the release of an Anstruther vessel detained in a Spanish port. The *Diary* also records that John gave Melville a house for his manse, as well as the land on which East Anstruther Church now stands, though its erection was delayed for nearly half a century.

But John's activities are not yet at an end. Established at Wormiston, he devotes his energies to improving his wife's property, by inclosing the land and planting trees, so much so that he incurs the wrath of the townsfolk of Crail, who, during the Laird's absence in attendance on the King in St Andrews, wreck his improvements in a summer night's riot, pulling down his walls, uprooting his trees, and cruelly beating his servants. For this they have to pay the penalty, and their enmity is such that they success-

fully oppose John's appointment as Provost of Crail. He lives to a good old age, surviving his son by four years. His sixty years' tenure of the property has been a time of prosperity for him and all connected with him, and it is clear that he must have been a man of strong character and of very considerable business capacity. His death in 1610 brings us to the beginning of the seventeenth century, and to the times of his grandson, Sir William, then a man of some thirty years of age.

The son of a courtier, William himself becomes a courtier, after a bad start, however, since in early life he has grievously offended the King, and has been forced to "go beyond the seas." Brought up with extravagant notions, he, as is so often the case, commences to dissipate the wealth accumulated by his forebears, and ere he is forty years of age we find the Barony of Anstruther mortgaged to Patrick Black, Master-Tailor to the Prince of Wales, who actually entered into possession in 1611, and issued charters to the vassals. By hook and by crook Sir William manages to maintain his position at Court as one of the Gentlemen of the King's Bed-Chamber, and eight years later is able to redeem his property from the tailor by, it is supposed, the intervention of the Royal favour. But his money troubles are not yet at an end, since, ten years later, the Barony is again pledged to his uncle, Sir Thomas Scott of Abbotshall. It may be that the grant to William in 1630 of the mill and lands of Pittenweem, and the office of bailie of the lordship and Barony, enabled him to redeem the lands of Anstruther, which on his death in 1649 he hands on to his nephew Philip, second son of his brother Sir Robert Anstruther of Wheatley.

Meanwhile that brother has lived out his life of a successful diplomatist and ambassador. A man of no mean parts as soldier, statesman, and antiquarian, he has married a Yorkshire heiress, and has become an English landlord. There is little or no evidence of an interest in his old home in the East Neuk, but his second son is named heir to his uncle, and in due time becomes the Laird of Anstruther and of Pittenweem.

Born about the year 1631, Sir Philip is not yet of full age when he succeeds his uncle. These are the days of the great Civil War in England. King Charles I. has just lost his crown and his head, and Philip rallies to the assistance of the new King, a youth of about his own age, who, although dethroned in England, is still recognised as King in Scotland.

When King Charles II. is crowned at Scone, 1st January 1651, Philip Anstruther is knighted, and is given a command in the Royal army. His military career is brought to an abrupt end the following September, when he is taken prisoner at the disastrous Battle of Worcester. Before that, however, he has entertained the King at the old Tower of Dreel during the Royal Progress through Fife in February of that year, and has been humiliated by the obsequious laughter of the courtiers on the King's remarking, rather tactlessly, it must be admitted, "See what a fine dinner I've gotten in a crow's nest." Philip thereupon determines to provide himself with a more up-to-date and spacious residence, but his ambition is thwarted for the time being, since his lands are sequestrated until the Restoration in 1660. They are then restored to him, and he is free to prosecute his design. In due course Anstruther Place arises to replace the old Peel Tower, and if you want to have an idea what it was like, go and look, my dear lad, at Kellie Castle, on which it seems to some extent to have been modelled. The new house, situated in Anstruther a little to the north-east of the Tower of Dreel, becomes the home of the family till the end of the seventeenth century, when they establish themselves at Elie House. It was demolished in 1811.

Philip marries a daughter of Major-General Lumsdaine of Innergelly, who has served on the Continent under Gustavus Adolphus, and he settles down to serve his country as a Member of Parliament, and to administer his property, which now includes the lands of Airdrie. He takes a fatherly interest in his Burghs, but rules them with unpopular strictness, so much so that complaints are made to the authorities in Edinburgh. Sir Philip, who is the common ancestor of all the Scottish branches of the family, dies in 1702 at a good old age, and this brings us to the eighteenth century.

This was a period of expansion for the Anstruther family. Wealth is beginning to increase, and money becomes available with which to buy land. Moreover, Sir Philip has left a large family of sons who marry and found Branches of the family both in the East Neuk and in the West of Fife. The story thus becomes more difficult to summarise.

You find Anstruthers settled at Elie, at Airdrie, at Balcaskie, and at Newark in the East Neuk, and at Inverkeithing in the West.

It is interesting to try to form some idea of how our forebears lived at this

early period, and material for this is found in Mr John Warrack's '*Domestic Life in Scotland, 1488-1688*' (*Rhind Lectures in Archæology*, 1919-20).

We have no exact information of the structure and appearance of the Tower of Dreel. It was probably a tall tower-like house, built very solidly of stone, of several stories high, each floor forming one room of moderate dimensions, according to our modern ideas. A winding stone stair, perhaps in an outside tower, would give access to each floor, by doors opening direct into each apartment, the stair being only lighted by narrow slits in the thick outer wall. In this type of house the interiors of the rooms were gloomy, since the light entered by small windows through walls three or four feet thick. On the first floor would be found the great hall, which was the common living-room for both master, family, and domestics, the sleeping-rooms being in the upper stories.

In this hall you must imagine a great fire of turf and peat burning in a wide grate. A long narrow table is set for meals across one end of the room, at which the principal persons take their seats with their backs to the wall. This table is known as the "hie burd," and stands on a dais some inches higher than the rest of the floor. In the middle the Laird sits in a high-backed chair, behind which a bit of tapestry hangs; the principal guests are seated on either side of him on benches provided with loose cushions. The less important members of the household sit at side-tables; they too have their backs to the wall, so that the opposite side of each table is left free for service from the middle of the room. All those seated at the meal have their heads covered, the ladies wearing kerchiefs draped from a high structure of real or false hair. Only the servants are uncovered. The table is spread with a fair Dornick cloth, and artificial light is provided by candles standing on the tables or set in the chandeliers of brass which hang from the roof. On the table the most notable object is the salt-fatt, or salt-cellar, of elaborate design and considerable size. There are knives but no forks (the use of which did not become general till the 18th century), and the food is carried to the mouth by the fingers. For the food itself wooden trenchers are used, but they are gradually being displaced by pewter dishes, of which material the spoons also are made. The handling of the food with the fingers, including the lifting of it from the general dish, necessitates the use of basins and lavers. Towels are provided, and each person has

his table-napkin. The fingers are rubbed clean on the wet end of the napkin.

The floor is strewn with rushes or bent grass, and a rug, with some cushions on it, is stretched before the fire. There are stands in the corner of the hall for spears and staves, and a fixed service-table. The only other piece of furniture is a chest, which serves also as a seat, in which napery is kept.

The dining-tables are merely long boards of oak or fir supported by wooden trestles, and when not in use the boards are laid against the wall. The single chair is the rightful seat of the master of the house in the early days, for chairs did not come into ordinary domestic use until the 17th century.

A very interesting and characteristic piece of furniture in the Scottish mediæval hall, says Mr Warrack, was the Comptour, or Counter, which was originally a table whose top was used as a reckoning board, being marked out into spaces with distinguishing symbols. It was used for such purposes as adding up accounts, and for these calculations disc-shaped counters were employed. This conveniently sized fixed table developed into a piece of furniture with enclosed accommodation below, and in due course became in living-houses a cabinet, or in places of business the modern shop counter.

The furniture of the bedrooms at this early period was equally meagre, consisting only of a bed or beds, with perhaps a chair and a table. Washing formed no part of the morning toilet, even in King Charles II.'s time, and very few in any country in Europe washed their faces every day. The bed was, however, often fitted with a "fute gang," a long step or stool, which was sometimes hinged, so that the top could be opened, and the inside used for keeping clothes.

This will give you some idea of the conditions under which our forefathers spent their lives only a few centuries ago in the country districts. In the towns the advance in the standard of domestic comfort on the part of the rich burgesses was more rapid. The burgess lived in a comparatively small house with his own family and one or two servants or apprentices, and under those conditions the transition towards our present ideas of domestic privacy was easier and more natural than amongst nobles or lairds

living with considerable retinues in mediæval castles. The wealth of the country in those days was principally in the hands of the clergy, and it was amongst them that the greatest standard of comfort was attained, as is shown by Mr Warrack's account of the furnishings of Stobo Manse in the year 1529.

With the seventeenth century there came a change, and the interiors of the houses began to assume a more comfortable air, the beginnings of the modern conceptions of comfort and privacy in family life. The mediæval hall becomes out of date, and needs to be replaced by the family dining-room. Kitchens are banished to a remoter part of the house, drawing-rooms and parlours begin to be introduced, and the privacy of bedrooms is secured by providing separate access, instead of letting one room lead to another as in earlier times. Now that thick walls are no longer necessary, rooms can be more brightly lighted and made pleasanter to live in, whilst the interiors can be more elaborately decorated.

So, too, with the domestic arrangements and furnishing. Although in many cases the antiquated furniture was still made use of, in others the old trestle tables were replaced by solid fixed tables placed in the centre of the dining-room, and chairs began to be used instead of forms. The dishes, however, were still of pewter, and table glass was a rarity. Carpets and rugs began to displace bent grass as a covering for the floor. The furnishings of the sitting-rooms and the bedrooms also underwent similar improvements, though they were still scanty, and elegance in design only came very gradually.

Such were the conditions existing when Anstruther Place came to be built, and the house no doubt contained most of the new improvements. In design and arrangement it was probably not unlike Kellie Castle, though on a smaller scale. Not very many years later Balcaskie was remodelled or rebuilt by Sir William Bruce. Except for the bartizan—which has covered what was at one time a flat roof—and the main staircase to the upper floor at the west end of the house—which replaced a round stone staircase on the renovations made in the 'thirties of last century,—the interior of the house can have changed but little from those days.

ANSTRUTHER OF THAT ILK, ELIE AND CARMICHAEL
(TABLES 4 AND 5.)

Sir William Anstruther of that Ilk (78), the eldest son of Sir Philip (71), was elected Commissioner for the Shire of Fife in 1681, and earnestly opposed James, Duke of York, the High Commissioner for Scotland, so that it is not surprising to find him in 1689 subscribing the Act declaring the legality of the meeting of Estates summoned by the Prince of Orange and offering congratulations to William III., by whom in that year he was appointed one of the Senators of the College of Justice, under the title of Lord Anstruther. He became a member of the Privy Council and was knighted, and in 1704 was selected as a Lord of Justiciary. Sir William was a supporter of the legislative Union with England, 1707. In 1705 there was a ratification of his heritable appointment of Carver and Master of the Queen's Household by charter of Queen Anne, dated 29th April 1704. He died in 1711.

Sir John (89), his son, married Lady Margaret Carmichael, eldest daughter of James, 2nd Earl of Hyndford, through which marriage the estate of Carmichael in Lanarkshire came to his descendant a century later. He was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1700 during the lifetime both of his father and of his grandfather. He was Member of Parliament for Anstruther-Easter, and also for the Shire of Fife, and became Master of the Works for Scotland in 1717. Sir John added considerably to the estate by purchases, including the estate of Newark from his uncle, Sir Alexander Anstruther (82). His eldest son, Sir John (120), who succeeded him in 1753, served in Parliament for Anstruther-Easter. He added further to the estate by the purchase of Sandford, near Elie, in 1754, and the lands of Kellie—except the castle—in 1769. He also succeeded to the estate of Airdrie on the death of his cousin, General Philip Anstruther (90), in 1760. Wood relates (p. 227) that in that year he was influenced by his wife, the celebrated Janet Fall, to purchase the feus and to remove the village of Balclevie, which lay not far from the mansion-house of Elie. This gave rise to a prophecy

by a "wise" woman of the village that the family should not flourish for seven generations. The fact that the sixth proprietor from Sir John parted with the family estate is adduced as a verification of this prophecy.

His eldest son, Sir Philip (147), sat in Parliament for Anstruther-Easter. He married, in 1778, Ann, only daughter and heir of Sir John Patterson of Eccles, whose maiden name he assumed. He succeeded in 1799, and died without issue in 1808.

His next brother, Sir John (148), who succeeded him in the Scottish Baronetcy, had already had a distinguished career, and had himself been created a Baronet of Great Britain in 1798, having been knighted in the previous year. He served in Parliament for Anstruther-Easter, and also for Cockermouth. He supported Fox, and took part in the impeachment of Warren Hastings. In 1793 he had been appointed Solicitor-General to the Prince of Wales; Chief Justice of Bengal 1797-1806; and a Privy Councillor in November of that latter year. He appears in Sibbald's List of Heritors as Sir John Anstruther, Bart., of Magask. His tenure of the Elie estate was short, since he died in 1811.

The fifth son of Sir John (120) was Colonel Robert (151), who entered the Army in 1779. He became Colonel of the Loyal Tay Fencibles in 1794, and Baggage Master and Inspector of Roads for North Britain in 1798. He also served in Parliament for Anstruther-Easter. He is probably the Colonel Robert Anstruther of Dura in Sibbald's Heritors List. He has living descendants. The successor to Sir John (148) was his eldest son, Sir John (179), who in 1817 assumed the name and arms of Carmichael on succeeding to the estate of Carmichael as heir of entail to the last Earl of Hyndford. He served in Parliament for Anstruther-Easter. He married in 1817 Jessie, daughter of Major-General David Dewar of Gilston, and their son Sir John (218), a posthumous child, succeeded at his birth as 5th Baronet of Nova Scotia and 3rd of the United Kingdom. He was accidentally shot by a playfellow at Eton in his 14th year, and was succeeded by his uncle, Sir Windham Carmichael-Anstruther (180), during whose lifetime the whole of the Fife properties were sold, thus severing the head of the family from the district and Barony with which it had been connected through such a

*This is all wrong.
She is always
supposed to have
told her servants
to throw stones at
some personation
who were singing
outside the gate
Tanet Fall, or Taa
was the daughter
of the king of the
Gypsies, who then lived
in Dundee.*

long period of years. Sir Windham was thrice married. By his first wife, Meredith Maria Wetherell, he had Sir Windham Charles Carmichael-Anstruther (219), grandfather of the present baronet, and by his second wife, Anne Williamson Gray, Windham Conway (220), grandfather to the present heir-presumptive to the baronetcies.

Sir Windham (219), who sat in Parliament as a Conservative for South Lanarkshire, was Vice-Lieutenant for that county from 1890, and Convener of the County Council from 1895. He died in 1898, and was succeeded by his only son and child, Sir Windham Robert (263), who died in 1903 in his 27th year, leaving an only son and child, Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther (296), born in 1902, who succeeded his father as 10th Baronet of Nova Scotia and 7th of the United Kingdom.

ANSTRUTHER OF THAT ILK AND OF ELIE

TABLE 4.

ANSTRUTHER OF THAT ILK, ELIE, and later of
CARMICHAEL, also of AIRDRIE.

			71) SIR PH
XVIII.	(78) SIR WILLIAM, d. 1711.	LADY HELEN HAMILTON.	(79) SIR JAMES of Airdrie.
XIX.	(89) SIR JOHN, b. 1678.	LADY MARGARET CARMICHAEL.	(90) PHILIP, b. 1678. (91) CHI
XX.	(120) SIR JOHN, b. 1718.	JANET FALL.	(121) JAMES. (122) HELE
XXI.	(117) SIR PHILIP A. PATERSON, b. 1752.	= ANNE PATERSON.	(148) SIR JOHN, b. 1753. = MARIA ISABELLA BRICK. (149) JAMES.
XXII.	(179) SIR JOHN CARMICHAEL A., b. 1790.	= JESSIE DEWAR.	(180) SIR WINDHAM C. A., b. 1793. = (1) MEREDITH MARIA WETHERELL. (2) ANNE WILLIAMSON GRAY. (3) MARY ANN PARSONS.
XXIII.	(218) SIR JOHN C. A., b. 1818.	(219) SIR WINDHAM CHARLES C. A., b. 1824.	= JANETTA BARBOUR. (220) WINDHAM GEORGE = ELLEN CONWAY C. A.
XXIV.	(263) SIR WINDHAM ROBERT C. A., b. 1877.	= SYLVIA DARLEY.	(264) GERALD YORKE C. A. = HELEN MILNE. (265) ERIC GEORGE C. A. = WINEFRED LEONORE HAWKINGS.
XXV.	(296) SIR WINDHAM FREDERICK C. A., b. 1902.	(297) WINDHAM ERIC FRANCIS C. A., b. 1900.	(297A) CLAUDE WINDHAM C. A., b. 1923.

HER, d. 1702.

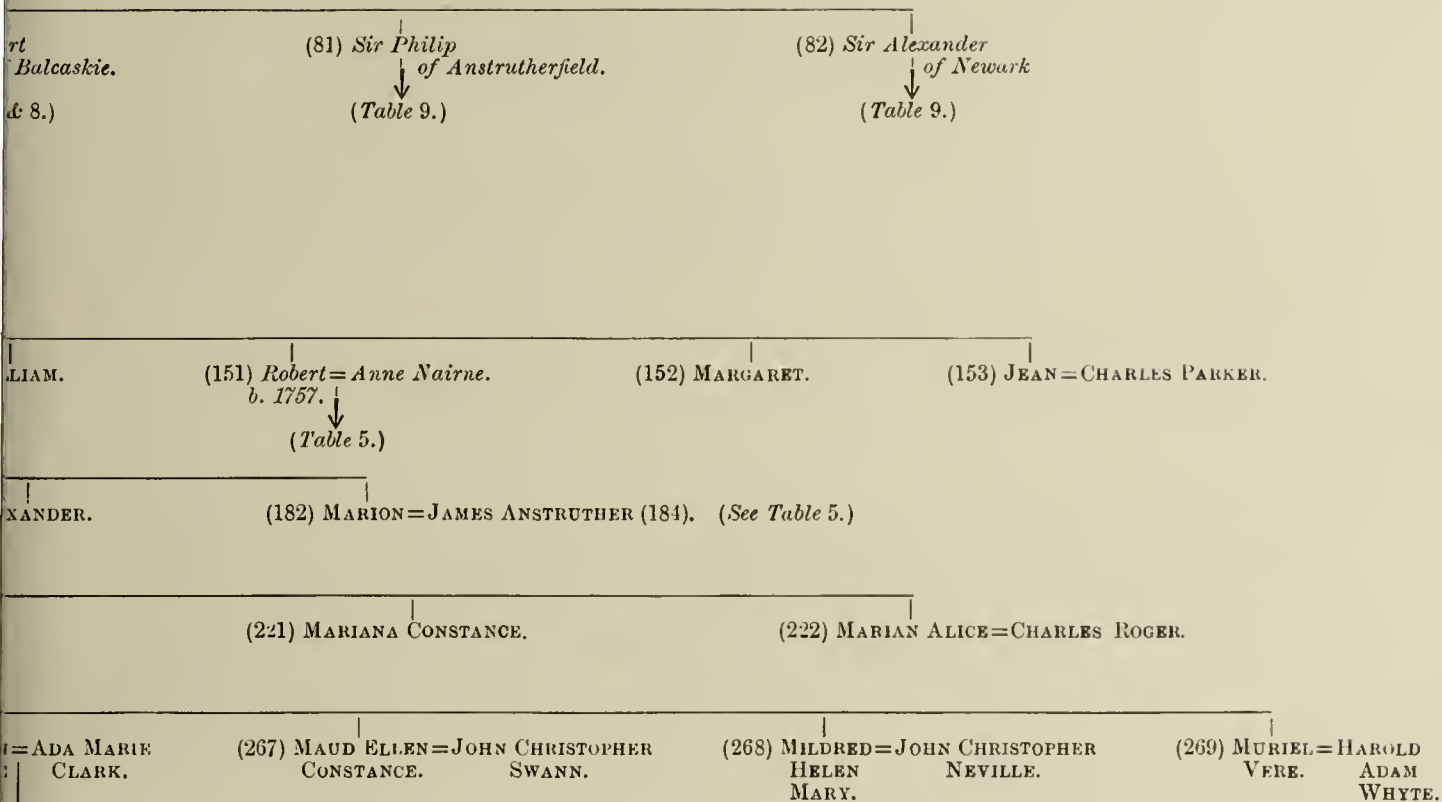
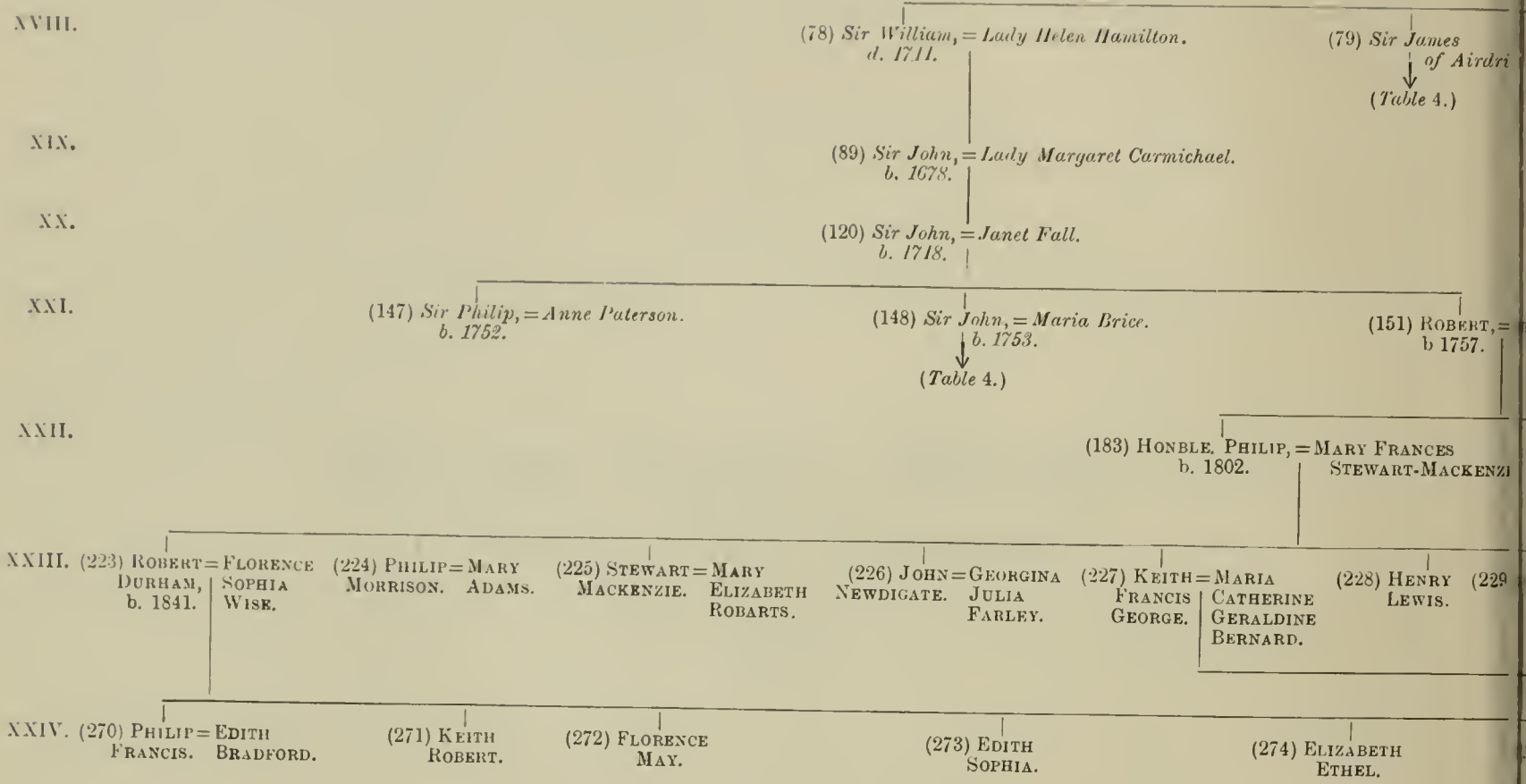


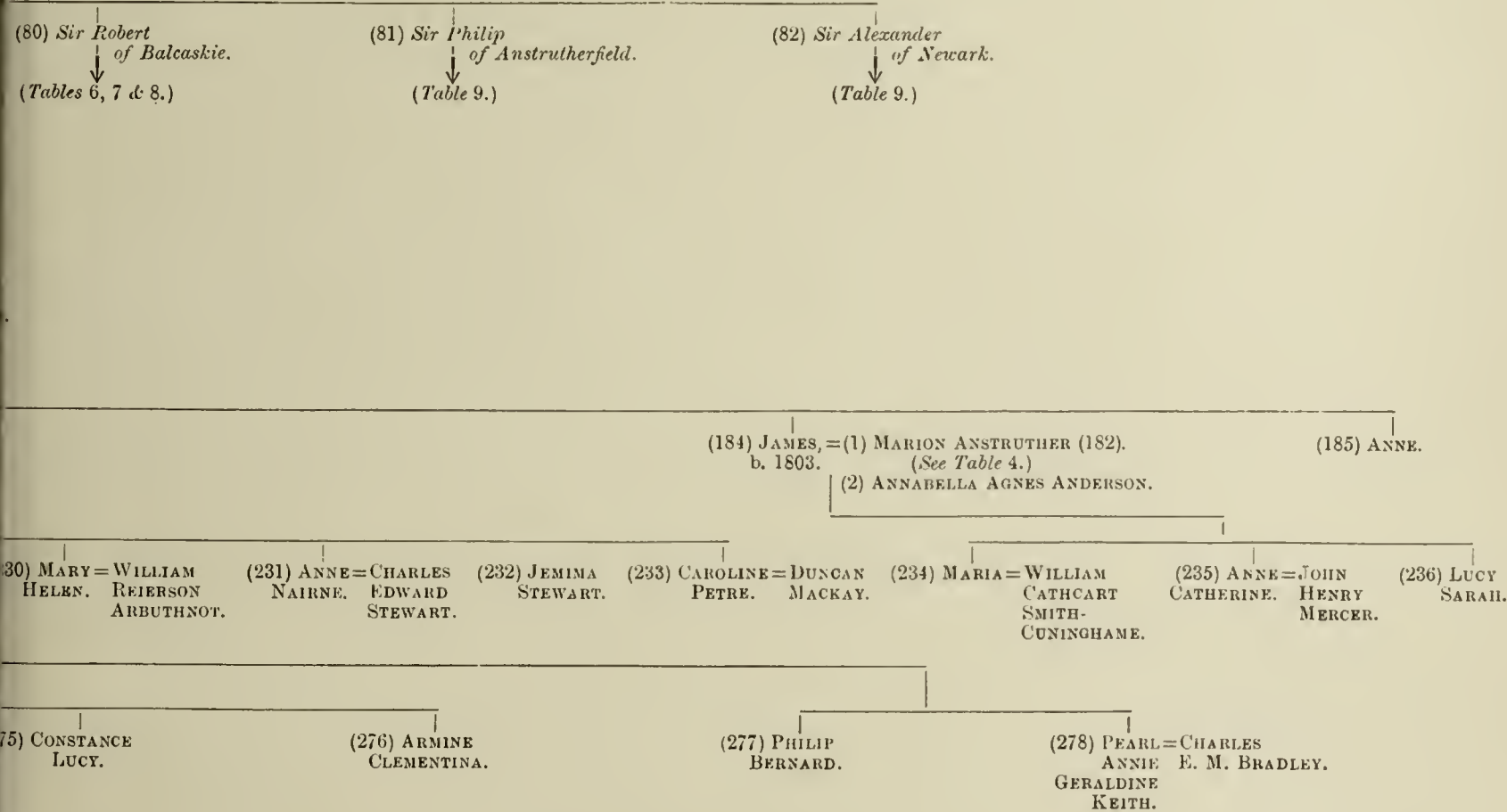
TABLE 5.

ANSTRUTHER OF THAT ILK AND ELIE.
DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT (151).

(71) SI



ANSTRUTHER, d. 1702.





ANSTRUTHER OF AIRDRIE (TABLE 4).

Sir James Anstruther (79), second son of Sir Philip (71), married Catherine, daughter of John Skene of Halyairds, who had a charter of the Barony of Airdrie to herself and her son conjointly in 1688. Sir James was principal Clerk of the Bills, and received the property of Airdrie from his father. He died in 1683. His son, Lieut.-General Philip Anstruther of Airdrie (90), was born in 1678, entered the Army, and became Colonel of the 26th Foot. He was Governor of South Carolina in 1736, and of Minorca in 1737, and was also Governor of Kinsale. In 1739 he was promoted Major-General. He also served in Parliament for Anstruther-Easter. He died unmarried in 1760, leaving Airdrie to his cousin, Sir John Anstruther of Elie (120). A china plate bearing the family arms in the centre hung till recently at Balcaskie. It was given to Robert Hamilton Anstruther (281) in Minorca, and is presumably one of a service belonging to General Philip. It was broken to bits in 1917. Sir James had a daughter, Christian (91), who apparently died unmarried, but no other son, so that this line of the family came to an end on the death of General Philip.

ANSTRUTHER OF BALCASKIE (TABLE 6).

Sir Robert Anstruther (80), third son of Sir Philip (71), was born in 1658. He was thrice married, and had a numerous family. His first wife was Sophia, daughter of James Kinnear of Kinnear, by whom he had no children. He then married, in 1687, Jean, daughter of William Monteith of Wrae, Linlithgowshire, who was the mother of his successor, Sir Philip (92), and also of William (93), who was killed at the storming of Preston during the Rebellion of 1715, and of General Robert (95), who, having entered the Army as a Captain in Preston's Regiment in 1718, became a Major-General in 1759 and Lieut.-General in 1765.

General Robert acquired the estate of Balgarvie, near Cupar, and in 1765 married Lady Elizabeth Maitland, daughter of the 6th Earl of Lauderdale, and widow of James Ogilvie of Inchmartin.

Sir Robert's third wife was Marion, daughter of Sir William Preston of Valleyfield, Fife.

Sir Robert served in Parliament for Anstruther - Easter, for Anstruther-Wester, and for Fifeshire. He supported the Revolution and the Legislative Union with England, and was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1694. He was Collector of Customs at Bo'ness, and was one of the founders of the Bank of Scotland in 1695.

Sir Robert purchased the estate of Balcaskie, with Cairnbriggs and Abercrombie, about 1698 from Sir George Nicholson of Kennay, the house of Balcaskie having recently, it is supposed, been rebuilt, and the existing terraced gardens formed by Sir William Bruce, architect to King Charles II., who owned the estate from 1665 to 1684.

Sir Philip (92), his successor, born 1688, married Catherine, daughter of Lord Alexander Hay of Spott (near Dunbar). He was an advocate, and one of the Principal Clerks to the Bills. He succeeded his father in 1737, and died in 1763. In 1745 he acquired the estate of Carnbee. His third son, John (125), married in 1774 Grizel Maria, daughter of John Thomson of Charleton, and became the ancestor of the Charleton branch (see later), whilst his fifth son, William (127), also left descendants, though the male line is now extinct. Sir Philip's eldest son and heir, Sir Robert (123), was born in 1733. He married in 1763 Lady Janet Erskine, eldest daughter of the 5th Earl of Kellie. He was a Clerk of the Bills, but lived mostly at Balcaskie, devoting himself to country pursuits. He died in 1818, having been predeceased by his eldest son, General Robert (154). Sir Philip's second son, Sir Alexander (155), married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Prendegast of Croan in Ireland, and became the ancestor of the Thirdpart branch (see later).

General Robert (154) was born in 1768 at Balcaskie, and married in 1799 Charlotte, only child of Colonel James Hamilton, son of Lord Anne Hamilton, and grandson of the 4th Duke of Hamilton. His second son, Captain James Hamilton Anstruther (187), became the ancestor of the Hintlesham branch of the family (see later). General Robert had

a distinguished career in the Army. Entering the 3rd Guards in 1788, he served in the campaign in Flanders, 1793-4. Exchanging into the 68th Regiment, he was employed in the West Indies, becoming Lieut.-Colonel in 1797. In 1799 he exchanged back into the Guards, and took part in the expedition to the Helder. He was Quartermaster-General to Sir Ralph Abercromby during the Egyptian campaign of 1800, and was one of the first recipients of the Turkish Order of Knight of the Crescent. Subsequently he became Assistant Quartermaster-General in England, and Adjutant-General in Ireland. He commanded a Brigade in Sir Arthur Wellesley's campaign in Spain in 1808, including the battle of Vimeira, and also in Sir John Moore's celebrated retreat to Corunna, where he succumbed to illness and exhaustion in January 1809. He was buried in the North-East Bastion there. Sir John Moore was, at his own request, buried beside him. General Robert helped to acquire the estate of Watten in Caithness, which is still owned by his descendant. He is probably the Colonel Robert Anstruther of Carnbee appearing in Sibbald's Heritors List.

His eldest son, Sir Ralph Abercromby (186), was born in 1804, and succeeded his grandfather in 1818. He was named after his father's friend and comrade-in-arms, Sir Ralph Abercromby. The name was a new one in the family, and was the subject of sarcasm on the part of his old aunt, who lived in Pittenweem (see page 58). He served for a few years in the Grenadier Guards. After his retirement in 1829, he married Mary, eldest daughter of General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., Adjutant-General to the Forces. Sir Ralph lived principally at Balcaskie, and took an active interest in public affairs, holding the position of Convener of the County, 1855-60. He was the first popularly elected Rector of St Andrews University. He died at Balcaskie in 1863. His second son, Henry (238), went with the expedition to the Crimea in 1854, and was killed at the Battle of the Alma whilst advancing to the assault of the Russian lines carrying the Queen's Colour of his Regiment, the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, in his nineteenth year.

Sir Robert (237), eldest son of Sir Ralph, was born in 1834, and married in 1857 Louisa Marshall, daughter of the Rev. William Knox Marshall. He served in the Grenadier Guards, accompanying the ex-

pedition to the Crimea, but was invalided home from Varna through dysentery. In 1861 he went with his Battalion to Canada at the time of the "Trent" affair, and retired as Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in 1862. He was Member of Parliament for Fife, and later for St Andrews District of Burghs. He was H.M. Lieutenant for Fife, and as an Elder of the Church of Scotland he took a leading part in the debates of the General Assembly. He died in 1886, after having been more or less of an invalid for the previous eight years. His second son, Henry Torrens (280), married the Honble. Eva Hanbury-Traey, daughter of the 4th Baron Sudeley. He was Member of Parliament for the St Andrews District of Burghs, 1886-1903, when he retired on nomination as a Government representative on the Board of the Suez Canal Company. His son, Douglas (305), was a Railway Staff Officer in France during the European War, and has two sons, Adrian (315) and Ian (316). Sir Robert's third son, Robert Hamilton (281), married Edith, daughter of William Felton Peel, a descendant of the elder branch of Sir Robert Peel's family. He served in the Royal Navy from 1875 to 1919, retiring with the rank of Rear-Admiral. He was appointed Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George in 1907 for services connected with the Newfoundland Fisheries dispute. His son, Captain Philip Noel (307), was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and also the Military Cross for services in the European War. Sir Robert's fourth son, Arthur Wellesley (282), married first, in 1893, the Honble. Mary Cumming-Bruce, daughter of the 5th Baron Thurlow, who died in the following year without issue; and second, in 1901, Rose, daughter of William Trapmann of South Carolina. He served in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries from 1890, retiring in 1920, being then one of the Assistant Secretaries to the Ministry. In 1908 he was appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He also has sons, Alexander (308) and Peter (309).

Sir Ralph William Anstruther (279), the 6th and present Baronet of this line, succeeded his father, Sir Robert, in 1886. He received his Commission in the Royal Engineers in 1877, and served in the Egyptian Expedition, 1882, and the Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884-5, retiring in 1890. He then joined the Fife Volunteers. He married in 1886 Mildred,

daughter of Edward Hussey of Scotney Castle, Kent. He has now been appointed H.M. Lieutenant for Fife, and is also Convener of the County Council, having been a County Councillor since 1889. He is also a Director of the Bank of Scotland. During the European War he raised the 3/7th Battalion of the Black Watch, after which he was transferred to the Royal Engineers, and had charge of the R.E. Training Centre at Irvine, 1915-1918. He is an Officer of the Légion d'Honneur. His only son, Major Robert Edward (299), has predeceased his father. Born in 1890, he obtained a Commission in the Black Watch in 1909, having been awarded the Sword of Honour whilst at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He accompanied the Expeditionary Force to France on the 13th of August 1914, was wounded at the Battle of the Aisne in September following, and again at Givenchy in January 1915. He was mentioned in Despatches, and received the Military Cross, and for a few months became second in command of the 8th Battalion Black Watch. In June 1917 he was wounded a third time. In 1919 he was second in command of the 8th Black Watch at Cologne and until the Battalion was disbanded in December of that year. He married in 1919 Marguerite, only daughter of Hugo de Burgh, Ballinapierce, Wexford, and died in July 1921, leaving an infant son, Ralph Hugo Anstruther (314), born 13th June 1921.

ANSTRUTHER OF BALCASKIE

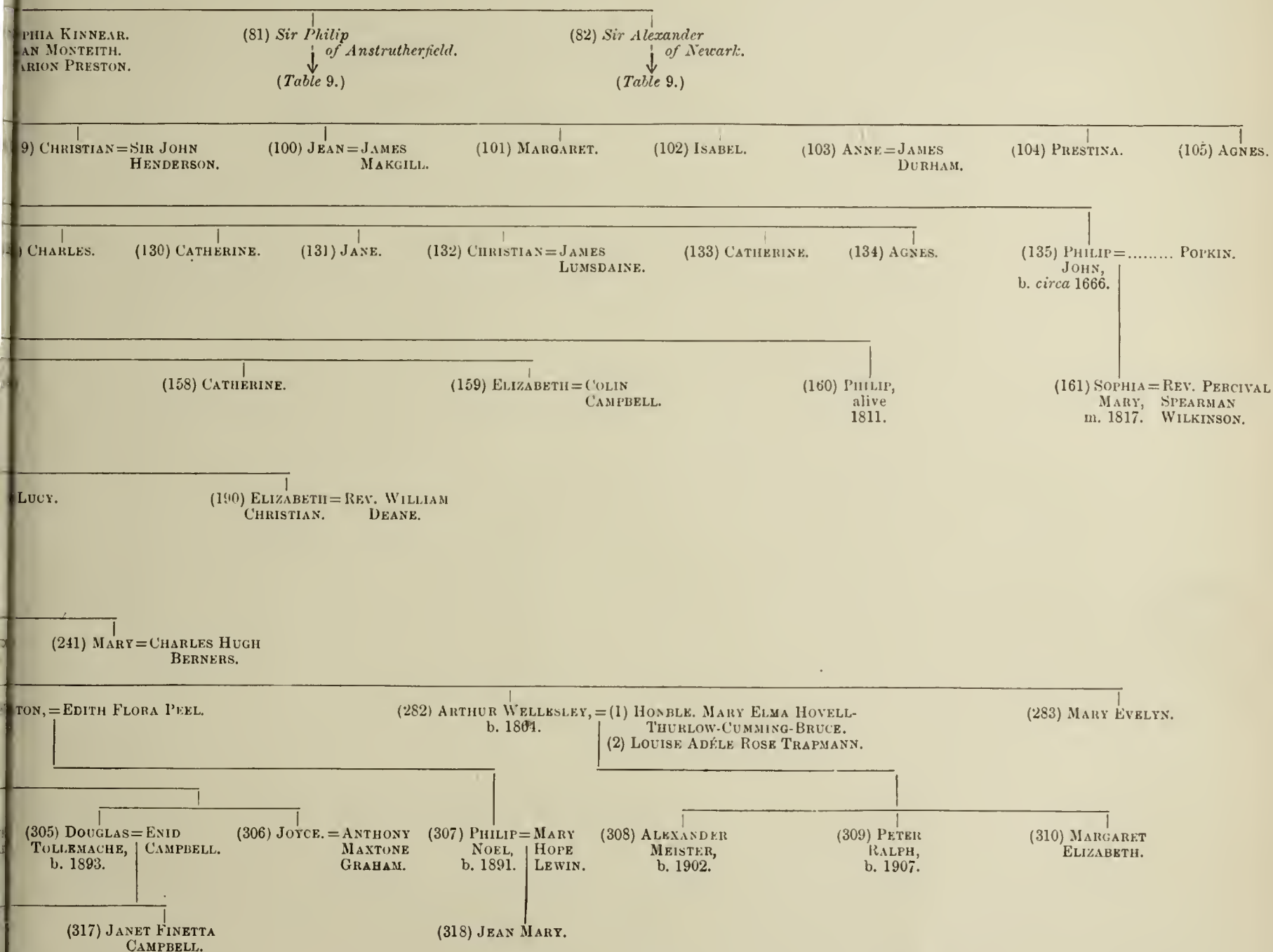
TABLE 6.

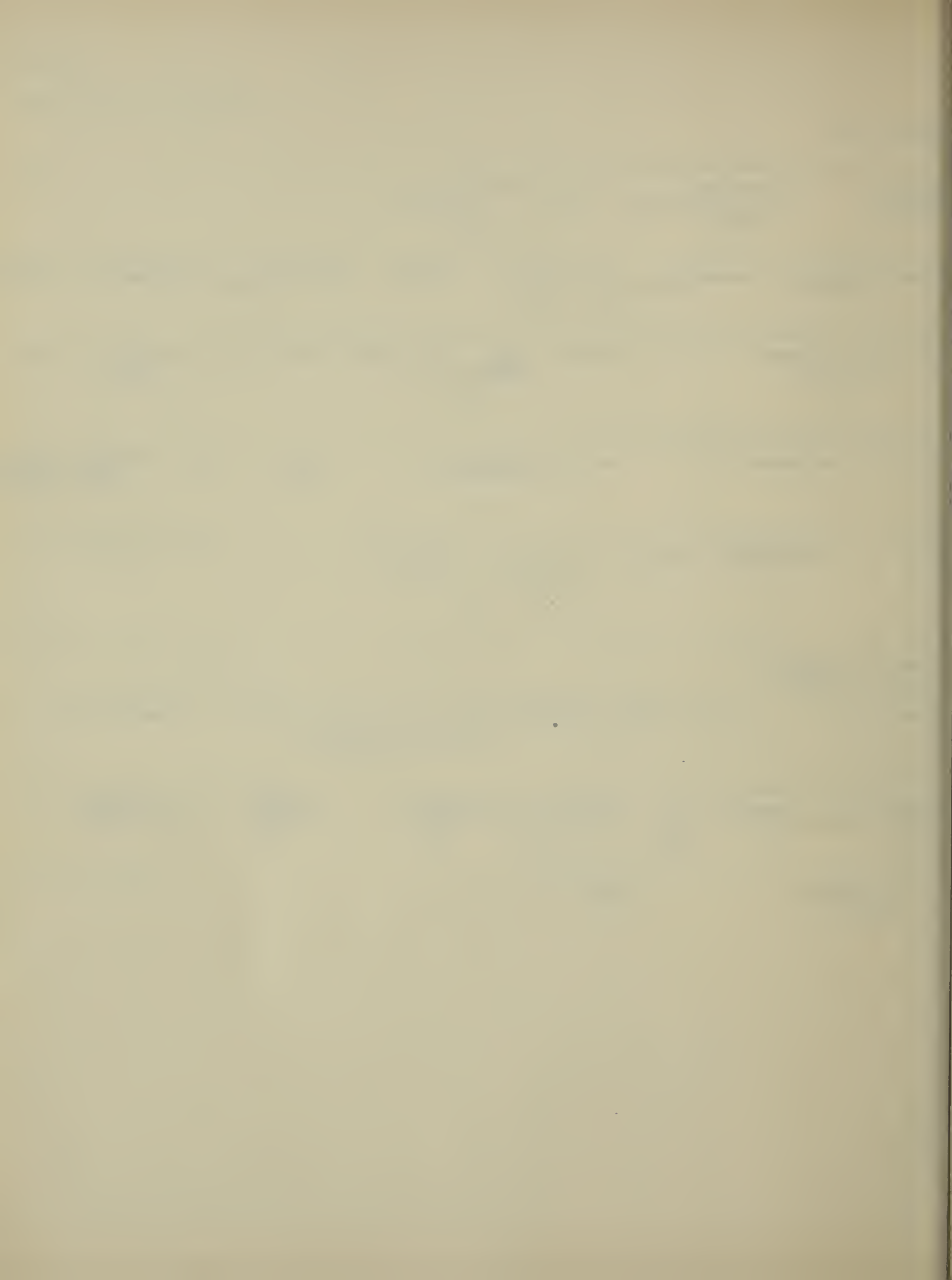
ANSTRUTHER OF BALCASKIE.

(71) S

XVIII.									
				(78) Sir William of that Ilk and Elie. ↓ (Tables 4 & 5.)		(79) Sir James of Airdrie. ↓ (Table 4.)		(80) Sir	
XIX.	(92) Sir Philip, b. 1688.	CATHERINE HAY.	(93) WILLIAM.	(94) GEORGE.	(95) ROBERT = LADY of ELIZABETH Balgavrie, MAITLAND. d. 1767.	(96) JOHN.	(97) ALEXANDER.	(98) C	
XX.	(123) Sir Robert, b. 1733.	LADY JANET ERSKINE.	(124) ALEXANDER.	(125) John = Grizel of Maria Charleton, Thomson. b. 1736. ↓ (Table 7.)	(126) PHILIP =	(127) William, = Isabella b. 1738, M'Leod. ↓ (Table 7.)		(128)	
XXI.	(151) ROBERT, b. 1768.	CHARLOTTE LUCY HAMILTON.		(155) Sir Alexander = Sarah of Thirdpart, Prendergast. b. 1769. ↓ (Table 8.)		(156) PHILIP.		(157) JANET	
XXII.	(186) Sir Ralph = MARY JANE ABERCROMBY, TORRENS. b. 1804.			(187) James Hamilton = (1) Georgina Charlotte Lloyd-Anstruther Burrell. of Hinflesham, (2) Honble. Georgina b. 1806. Christiana ↓ Barrington. (Table 8.)		(188) JANE = JOHN DALYELL.			
XXIII.	(237) Sir Robert, b. 1834.	LOUISA MARIA CHOWNE MARSHALL.		(238) HENRY.		(239) HAMILTON.		(240) LUCY = SIR ALEXANDER CHARLOTTE. KINLOCH.	
XXIV.	(279) Sir Ralph William, b. 1858.	MILDRED HARRIET HUSSEY.			(280) HENRY TORRENS, = HONBLE. EVA ISABELLA b. 1860. HENRIETTA HANBURY-TRACY.			(281)	
XXV.	(299) ROBERT = MARGUERITE EDWARD, BLANCHE b. 1890. LILY DE BURGH.	(300) MARGARET CHRISTIAN.		(301) MAGDALEN = SIR JANET. THOMAS ERSKINE.	(302) SARAH KATHERINE.	(303) ELIZABETH = JULIAN MILDRED RYCROFT. LOUISA.		(304) GERTRIE MAR	
XXVI.	(314) RALPH HUGO, b. 1921.				(315) ADRIAN FAGUS CAMPBELL, b. 1917.		(316) IAN FIFE CAMPBELL, b. 1922.		

STRUTHER, d. 1702.





BALCASKIE, CHARLETON BRANCH (TABLE 7).

Colonel John Anstruther (125), third son of Sir Philip (92), was born in 1736, and entered the Army, rising to the rank of Colonel in 1780. He married in 1774 Grizel, third daughter of John Thomson of Charleton, and took her surname, but dropped it again later. She was the granddaughter of Grizel, eldest daughter of Henry, 8th Lord Sinclair, and her successors have become the representatives of that ancient house. On the death of her father, Mrs Anstruther-Thomson succeeded to the Charleton property, which, in her turn, she left to her eldest son John (162). Colonel John, her husband, lived latterly at Coates, about a mile from Charleton, until his death in 1815. Their son, Colonel John Anstruther-Thomson (162), succeeded to the Charleton estate in 1795. He married in 1807 Clementina, only daughter of the Right Honble. William Adam of Blair Adam. He was Colonel of the Fife Yeomanry, and died in 1833, being succeeded by his eldest son, John (200). His second son, William (201), married in 1849 Isabella, daughter of Brig.-General James Steel. Their son, Major Charles (261), served with the 17th Lancers in the Zulu Campaign. He married Olive, daughter of Windham Slade, and has a son, William (295).

Colonel John Anstruther-Thomson (200), who succeeded to Charleton in 1833, was born in 1818. He served both in the 9th Lancers and in the 13th Light Dragoons, retiring in 1847. He married first, in 1852, Maria, daughter and heir of the Rev. John Hamilton-Gray of Carntyne; and second, in 1891, Isobel, daughter of Lieut.-General Robert Bruce of Glendouglie. He was a Deputy Lieutenant for Fife, but his great passion in life was fox-hunting, at which he was by common consent pre-eminent. He raised, and afterwards commanded, the Fife Light Horse Volunteers.

Colonel John lived to a great age, dying in 1904, and was succeeded by his second son, Charles (254). His third son, Colonel William Anstruther-Gray (255), acquired the lands of Kilmany from his father. At his father's death he succeeded to his mother's Carntyne estate, and

took the name of Anstruther-Gray. He served with the 13th Hussars in the Afghan Campaign, and the Royal Horse Guards in the South African Campaign, and has also been Member of Parliament for the St Andrews District of Burghs. He married in 1891 Clayre, daughter of Andrew Tennant of Glenelg, South Australia, and has a son, William (292).

Colonel John's eldest son John (253) predeceased him in 1873. Colonel Charles Frederick St Clair Anstruther (254), the present laird of Charleton, no longer uses the name of Thomson. Colonel Charles entered the 2nd Life Guards in 1874, served in the South African Campaign as Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, being awarded the Distinguished Service Order, and medals with six clasps. He commanded the 2nd Life Guards, 1903-7, and was made a member of the Victorian Order, 1905. He married, in 1882, Agnes, daughter of James Alexander Guthrie, of Craigie, Forfarshire.

His only son, John Arnold St Clair Anstruther (290), has predeceased his father. Born in 1883, he joined the Carabiniers in India in 1907. He was Aide-de-Camp to Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson of Raith (now Viscount Novar), Governor-General of Australia, at the outbreak of the European War, and came home to join the Household Cavalry. He accompanied his Regiment to France, and was reported missing in the critical series of engagements known as the First Battle of Ypres, after 31st October 1917. Inquiries have entirely failed to establish how, or when, he died.

ANSTRUTHER OF BALCASKIE
DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ANSTRUTHER (125) OF CHARLETON
AND OF
WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER (127)

TABLE 7.

ANSTRUTHER OF BALCASKIE.
Descendants of JOHN OF CHARLETON (125)
and of WILLIAM (127).

(71) SIR I

XVIII.

(78) Sir William
of that Ilk
and Elie.
↓
(Tables 4 & 5.)

(79) Sir James
of Airdrie.
↓
(Table 4.)

(80) Sir Robert
b. 16...

XIX.

(92) Sir Philip, = Catherine Hay.
b. 1688.

XX.

(123) Sir Robert = Lady Janet Erskine.
↓
(Table 6.)

(125) JOHN, = GRIZEL MARIA THOMSON
b. 1736.
of Charleton.

XXI.

(162) JOHN = CLEMENTINA
ANSTRUTHER-ADAM.
of Charleton,
b. 1776.

(163) PHILIP
PATERSON
ANSTRUTHER,
b. 1780.

(164) ROBERT
CHARLES
ANSTRUTHER,
b. 1785.

(165) JAMES
ANSTRUTHER,
d. 1780.

(166) MARGARET = JAMES
CHRISTIANA DURHAM.
ANSTRUTHER.

(167) C...
AN

XXII.

(200) JOHN = (1) CAROLINE MARIA
A.-THOMSON AGNES ROBINA
of Charleton, HAMILTON-GRAY.
b. 1818. (2) ISOBEL BRUCE.

(201) WILLIAM = ISABELLA
ADAM ELIZA
A.-THOMSON, STEEL.
b. 1823.

(202) ELEANOR = JAMES,
A.-THOMSON. MONTGOMERY.

(203) CLEMENTINA
GRIZEL
A.-THOMSON.

(204) ...

XXIII.

(253) JOHN
ST CLAIR
A.-THOMSON.
b. 1853.

(254) CHARLES = AGNES
FREDERICK DOROTHEA
ST CLAIR A., GUTHRIE.
b. 1855.

(255) WILLIAM = CLAYRE
ANSTRUTHER- JESSIE
GRAY, TENNANT.
b. 1859.

(256) ARTHUR
ST CLAIR
A.-THOMSON,
b. 1872.

(257) CLEMENTINA
CAROLINE
A.-THOMSON.

XXIV.

(290) JOHN
ARNOLD
ST CLAIR
ANSTRUTHER,
b. 1888.

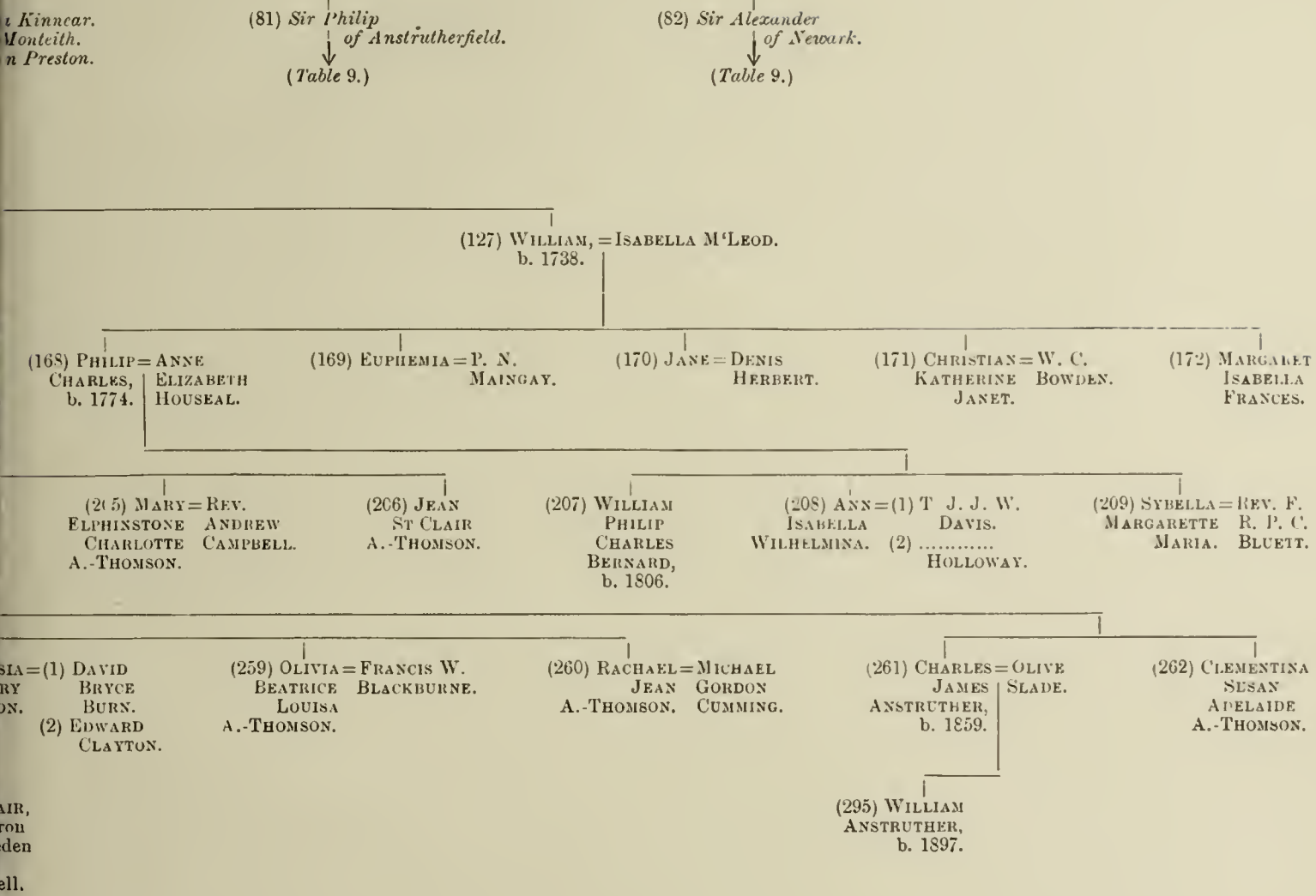
(291) MARGARET = BARON KNUT
GRIZEL BÖNDE.
ST CLAIR
ANSTRUTHER.

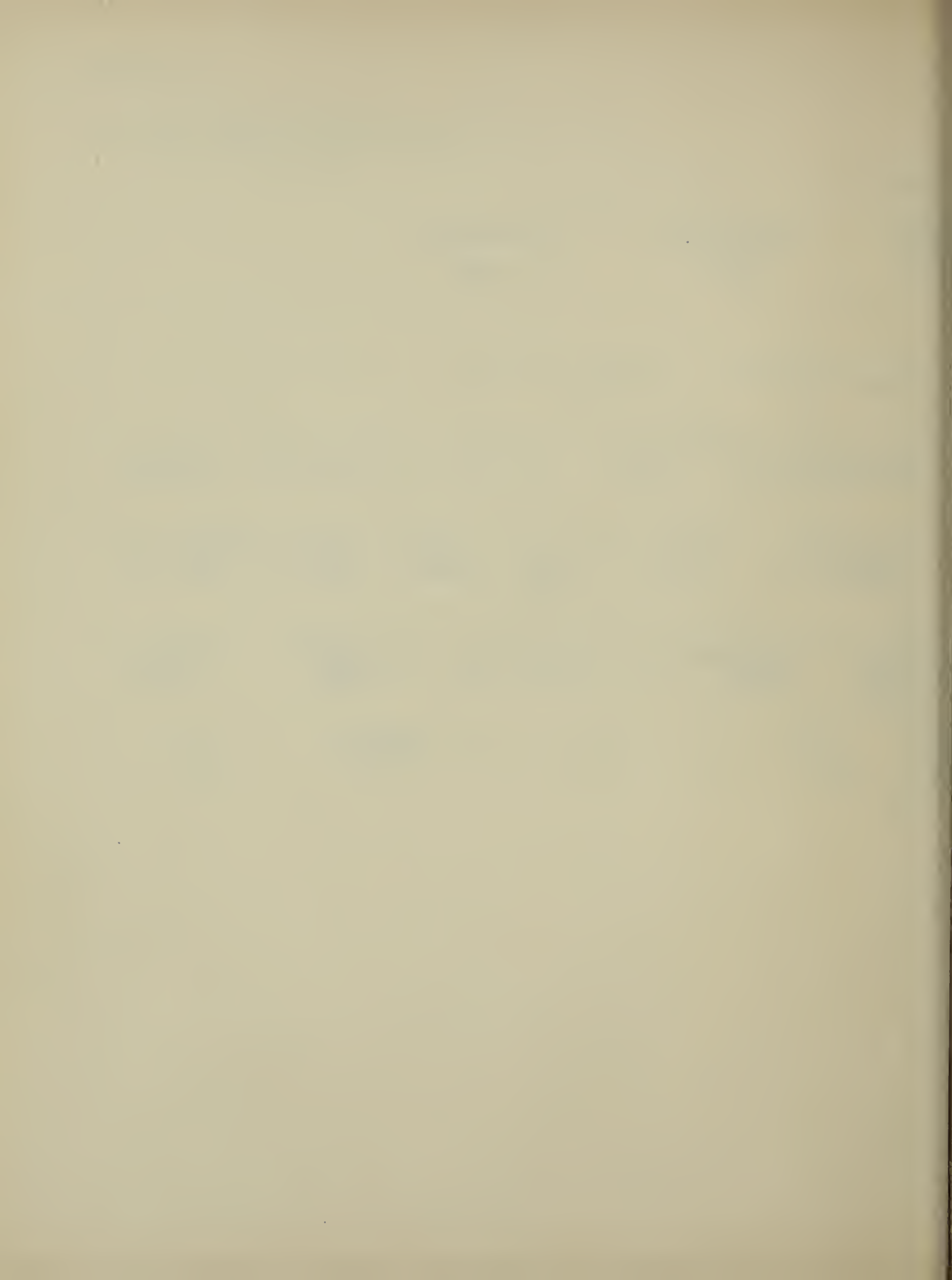
(292) WILLIAM
JOHN
A.-GRAY,
b. 1905.

(293) RUTH
MARY
ST CLAIR
A.-GRAY.

(294) H...
ST C...
A.-G...

RUTHER, d. 1702.







BALCASKIE, THIRDPART BRANCH (TABLE 8).

Sir Alexander Anstruther (155), second son of Sir Robert (123), acquired the lands of Thirdpart in the Parish of Kilrenny from his father. Born in 1769, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. Going to India in 1798, he was appointed Advocate-General at Madras 1803, and Recorder of Bombay 1812, when he was knighted. At Madras he married in 1803 Sarah, daughter of Thomas Prendegast of Croan, Ireland, and he died on his voyage home from India in 1819. He was succeeded as laird of Thirdpart by his eldest son, Colonel Robert Anstruther (191), who served in the 21st and 83rd Regiments. He married in 1832 Louisa, daughter of Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart., and died in 1855 without issue. His successor in the estate was his brother, Major-General Philip Anstruther (192), who was born in 1807. He served in the Madras Artillery during the first Chinese War, 1840-2, and was taken prisoner by the Chinese in 1840, being confined during the first fortnight of his six months' captivity in a small wooden cage. He served also in the war in the Punjaub, including the battles of Chillianwallah and Googerat; in the Kaffre War 1851; and the Expedition to Burmah 1853-4. He had medals for each of these campaigns. In 1842 he was appointed Companion of the Order of the Bath. In 1858 he retired, and he died at Pitcorthie House in 1884, unmarried. His next brother, Thomas Andrew (193), entered the East India Company's service, and made his career in India. He married in 1840 Sophia, daughter of Arthur Vansittart of Shottesbrook, Berkshire, and died in 1876. His eldest son, Colonel Philip Robert (248), was born in 1841, and entered the Army, serving in the 94th Regiment, of which he became Lieut.-Colonel. He married in 1875 Zaida, daughter of Sir Thomas Erskine, Bart., of Cambo. Whilst on the march in 1880 with a detachment of his battalion, he, with a large number of his men, was treacherously shot down by an ambush of the Boers, who had risen in arms to repudiate the recent annexation of the Transvaal, when crossing the river at Bronkhorst Spruit. Colonel Philip died of his wounds shortly after.

Colonel Philip's eldest son, Colonel Philip George Anstruther (287), born in 1875, succeeded his great-uncle, Major-General Philip (192), in the estate of Thirdpart in 1884, which, however, he sold to the Scottish Board of Agriculture in 1919 for the formation of small holdings for ex-service men. Colonel Philip obtained a Commission in the Seaforth Highlanders during the South African War in 1899, and was severely wounded in 1900. He went to France with his Regiment at the outbreak of the European War, and was twice wounded. He had command of a Battalion of the Seaforths in Mesopotamia, and retired from the Army in 1919. He has been awarded the Order of St Stanislaus, second class. His younger brother, Major Robert Abercrombie Anstruther (288), born 1879, obtained a Commission in the Royal Artillery. He served in the South African Campaign, and also during the European War with the Salonika Force, and has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order. He retired from the Army in 1920.

One of the brothers of Colonel Philip (248) was Captain George John Anstruther (249), who rose to the rank of post-Captain Royal Navy, and died in 1888; another Colonel Alexander William Anstruther-Duncan (250), who became Colonel in the Royal Artillery, and married in 1897 Adamina Morrison-Duncan of Naughton, whose surname he assumed. He was accidentally killed in 1902, leaving no issue.



BALCASKIE, HINTLESHAM BRANCH (TABLE 8).

Colonel James Hamilton Lloyd-Anstruther (187), second son of General Robert (154), was born in 1806. He succeeded to the estate of Hintlesham, near Ipswich, Suffolk, on the death of Miss Lloyd, the last survivor of the family of his maternal grandmother, and assumed the name and arms of Lloyd in addition to his own. He entered the Army, and served in the 66th, 62nd, and 76th Regiments, becoming a Captain in 1830. He was twice married—first, in 1838, to Georgina, eldest daughter of the Honble. Lindsay Merrick Burrell (Baron Gwydyr), by whom he had a son, Robert Hamilton (242), who succeeded him; and second, in 1847, to the Honble. Georgina Barrington, daughter of George, 5th Viscount Barrington. The surviving sons of the second marriage are James (244), born January 1852, who married in 1907 the Honble. Elenora Chetwynd, daughter of the 7th Viscount Chetwynd; Colonel Basil (245), born December 1852, who served in the 96th (Manchester) Regiment, which he commanded, and married in 1899 Adela, daughter of Sir Robert Loder, Bart., and widow of General the Honble. Alexander Stewart (Galloway); and Cecil (246) (twin with Basil), who served as Clerk in the House of Lords, and married in 1904 Bertha, daughter of John Capel Philips.

Colonel Robert Lloyd-Anstruther (242), the eldest son, was born in 1841, and entered the Army, serving in the Rifle Brigade. He married in 1871 Georgina, daughter of Francis Horatio Fitzroy, and great-granddaughter of the 4th Duke of Grafton. He succeeded to the estate of Hintlesham in 1882, but was obliged to sell it owing to the prevailing agricultural depression, which was felt more acutely in the Eastern Counties of England than elsewhere. He sat in Parliament for the Woodbridge Division of Suffolk, and was a Deputy Lieutenant for Suffolk, and an Alderman of the Suffolk County Council. After many years of ill-health he died in 1914. His eldest son, FitzRoy Hamilton Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe (284), was born in 1872, and married in 1898 the Honble.

Rachel Calthorpe, eldest daughter of the 6th Baron Calthorpe. On her father's death in 1909 she inherited the Elvetham property in Hampshire, and he then assumed the name of Gough-Calthorpe in addition to that of Anstruther, discontinuing that of Lloyd. His son, Richard Hamilton Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe (311), was born in 1908.

ANSTRUTHER OF BALCASKIE
DESCENDANTS OF SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER (155) OF THIRDPART,
AND OF
JAMES HAMILTON ANSTRUTHER (187) OF HINTLESHAM

TABLE 8.

ANSTRUTHER OF BALCASKIE.
 Descendants of SIR ALEXANDER (THIRDPART) (155),
 and of JAMES HAMILTON (HINTLESHAM) (187).

(71) SIR PL

(78) Sir William
of that ilk
and Elie.
↓
(Tables 4 & 5.)

(79) Sir James
of Airdrie.
↓
(Table 4.)

(80) Sir Robt
b. 1658

XVIII.

XIX. (92) Sir Philip, Catherine Hay.
b. 1688.

XX. (123) Sir Robert, Lady Janet Erskine.
b. 1733.

(125) John = Grizel Maria Thomson.
of
Charleton,
b. 1736.
↓
(Table 7.)

XXI. (151) Robert, = Charlotte Lucy Hamilton.
b. 1768.

XXII. (186) Sir Ralph = Mary
Abercromby, Jane
b. 1804.
↓
(Table 6.)

(187) JAMES = (1) GEORGINA
HAMILTON CHARLOTTE
LLOYD- BURRELL.
ANSTRUTHER (2) HON.
of GEORGINA
Hintlesham, CHRISTIANA
b. 1806. BARRINGTON.

(191) ROBERT = LOUISA
of ELPHINSTONE.
Thirdpart,
b. 1805.

(192) PHILIP
of
Thirdpart,
b. 1807.

(193) THOMAS =
ANDREW,
b. 1810.

XXIII. (242) ROBERT = GERTRUDE
HAMILTON LOUISA
LLOYD-A. GEORGINA
of FITZROY.
Hintlesham,
b. 1841.

(243) FRANCIS
WILLIAM
LLOYD-A.,
b. 1849.

(244) JAMES = HONBLE.
LLOYD-A., ELEONORA
b. 1852. CHETWYND.

(245) BASIL = ADELA
LLOYD-A., MARIA
b. 1852. LODER.

(246) ECIL = BERT
LLOYD-A., MARY
b. 1852. PHILI

XXIV. (284) FITZROY = HONBLE.
HAMILTON RACHEL
ANSTRUTHER- CALTHORPE
GOUGH- of Elvetham.
CALTHORPE,
b. 1872.

(285) REGINALD
LLOYD-A.

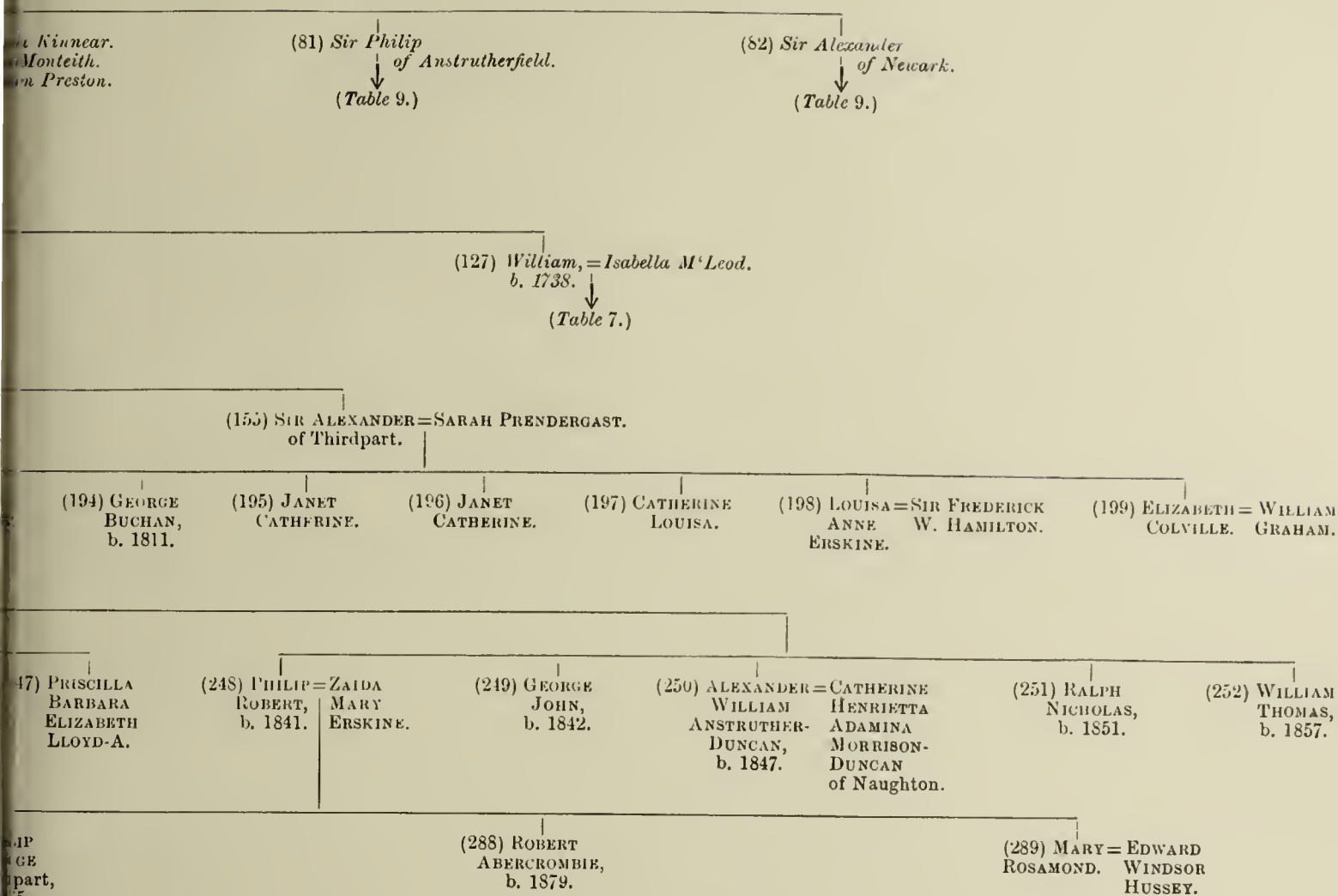
(286) ROSALIND = NOEL
GERTRUDE ARMAR
LLOYD-A. LOWRY-
Corry.

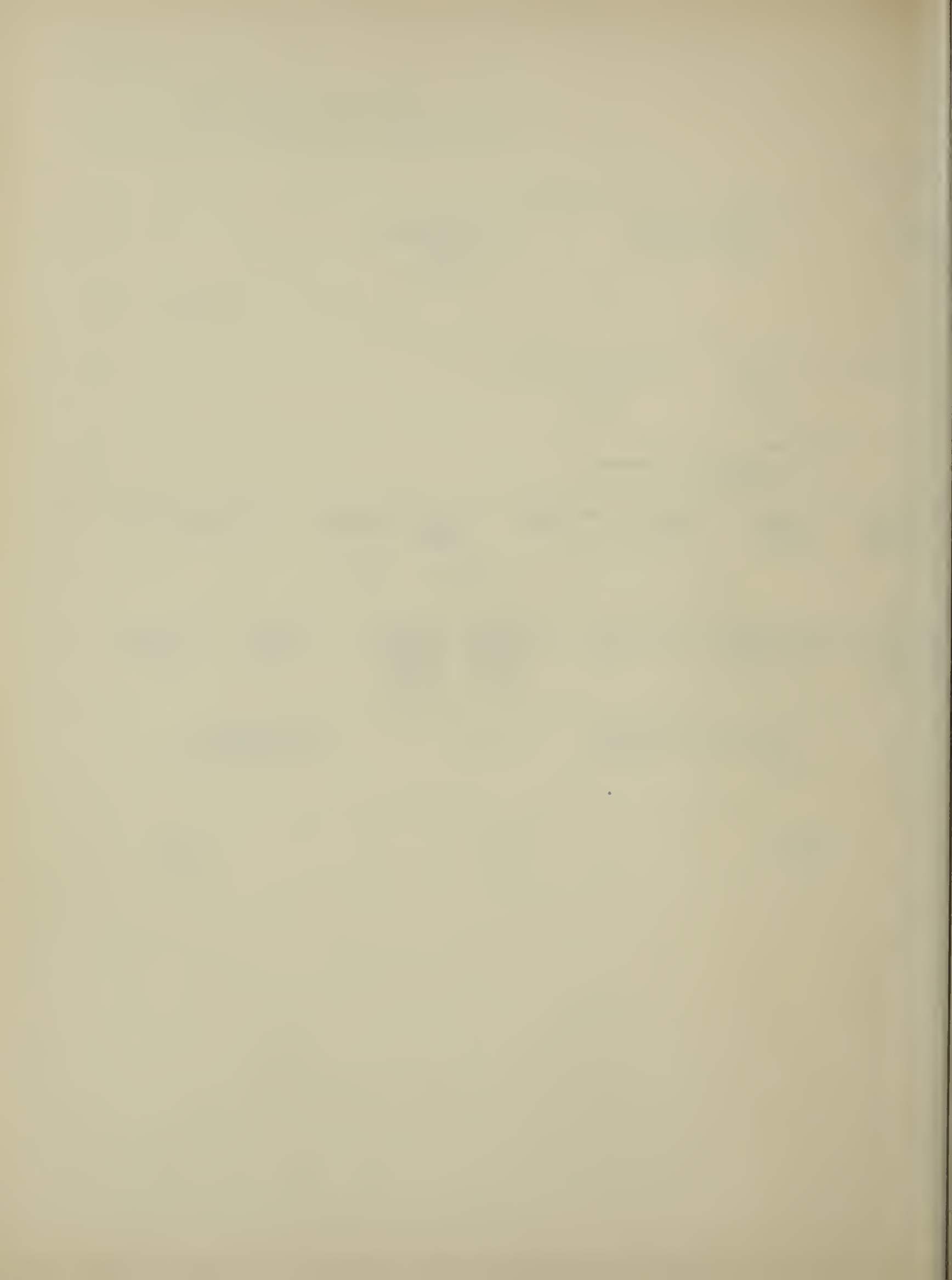
XXV. (311) RICHARD
HAMILTON
ANSTRUTHER-
GOUGH-
CALTHORPE,
b. 1908.

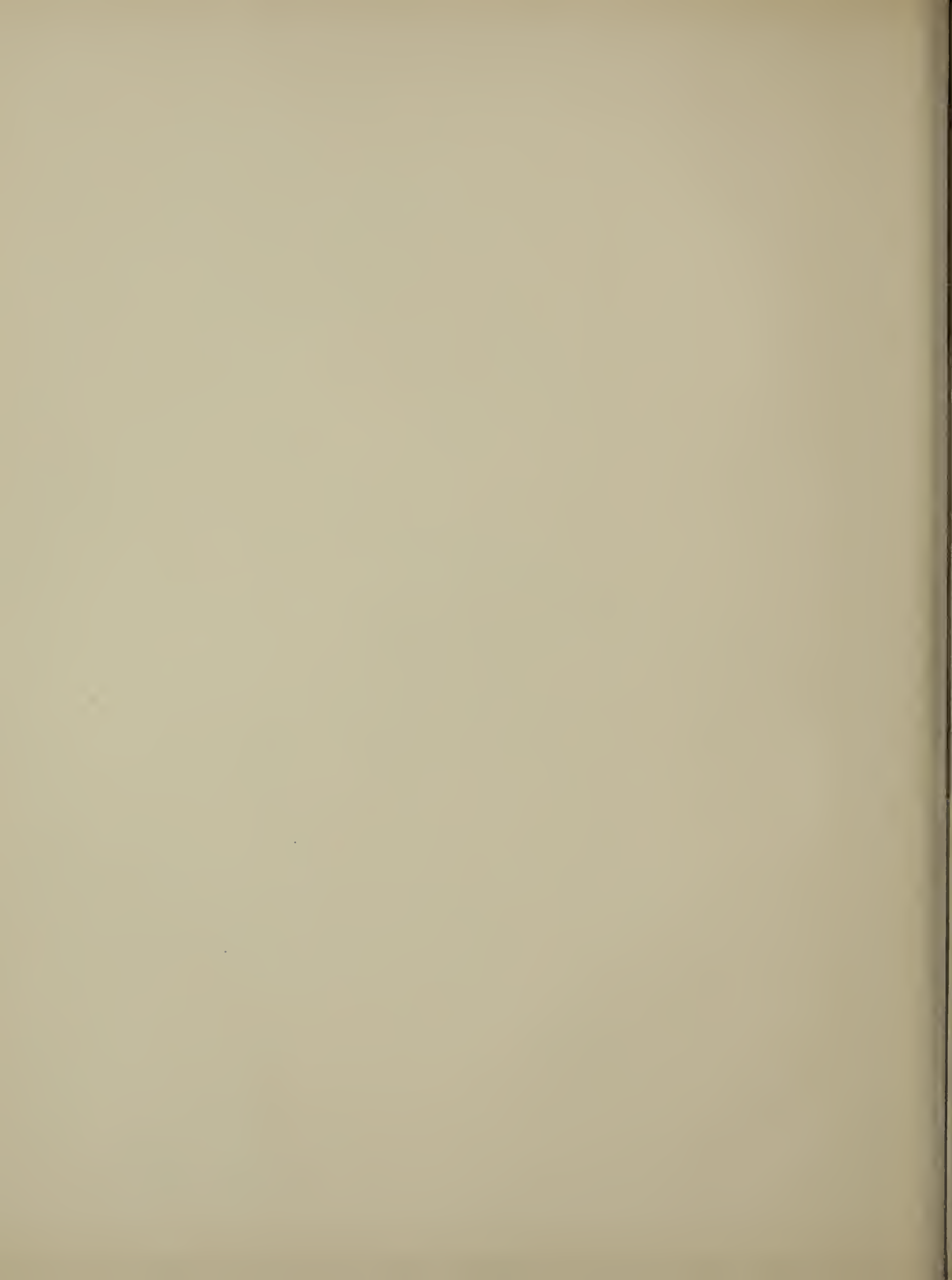
(312) FRANCES
JEAN
A.-GOUGH-
CALTHORPE.

(313) BARBARA
A.-GOUGH-
CALTHORPE.

RUTHER, d. 1702.







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ANSTRUTHER OF ANSTRUTHERFIELD (TABLE 9).

Sir Philip Anstruther (81), fourth son of Sir Philip (71), was born in 1661, became a Captain in the Earl of Tullibardine's Regiment, and was knighted. He acquired the estate of Spencerfield, near Inverkeithing, Fife, which he renamed Anstrutherfield. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Hamilton of Mantonhall, near Inveresk, a cadet of the family of Hamilton of Samuelston. He is also described as Sir Philip Anstruther of Inverkeithing. His only son, Captain Philip (106), was born in 1701, and was a Captain in Colonel Anstruther's Regiment (26th Foot). He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Landale of Airdit, in Leuchars Parish. His charter of the Barony of Glenbervie (1757) evidently refers to Airdit, which had been so renamed for a short time when in the hands of a member of the Douglas family. He died in 1758.

He was succeeded in the ownership of Airdit by his second son, John (137), born in 1751, who became an Advocate, and was Commissary of Edinburgh in 1799, and Sheriff Depute of Fife 1811. He had sasine of Muckle Seggie in the Parish of Orwell, Kinross, and also purchased the Cruvie estate, Logie Parish. There is no record of his marriage, and on his death in 1819 he seems to have been the last male representative of the Inverkeithing branch of the family, his younger brother, Captain David (138) of the 42nd Foot, having died, unmarried, in 1795.

ANSTRUTHER OF NEWARK (TABLE 9).

Sir Alexander Anstruther (82), fifth son of Sir Philip (71), married (contract dated 1694) Jean Leslie, daughter of David, 2nd Lord Newark, who assumed her father's title as heir-general. Her right to it was, however, disallowed by the House of Lords a century later. Sir Alexander

succeeded, in right of his wife, to the estate of Newark in the Parish of St Monans. He got into difficulties in connection with the administration of certain funds placed in his hands by the Government of the day after the Union, to be employed in giving bounties on the curing of herring in St Monans, as regards which he seems to have been deceived by those to whom he entrusted the oversight of the matter. As a consequence of this, he was obliged to assign his estate, and also his office of Conjoint Clerk of the Bills, to his nephew, Sir John Anstruther (89) of Elie, in payment of £11,000 "advanced to procure his pardon for certain alleged offences for which he had been lately committed." Sir John did not, however, enter into possession of the estate whilst Sir Alexander lived. He died in 1743. His eldest son, Captain William Leslie Anstruther (110), assumed the title of Lord Newark on the death of his mother in 1740, and voted without challenge at the election of Scottish representative Peers till 1771, when his right was questioned by the Duke of Buccleugh. He died, unmarried, in 1773, when his brother, Alexander Leslie (112), third son of Sir Alexander, assumed the title of 5th Lord Newark. His right to vote was not challenged until 1790, when the Duke of Buccleugh again interfered. The question was not decided until after his death in 1791. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Prince, who apparently lived at Boulogne, where Lord Newark was in business as a wine-merchant.

His eldest son, Colonel John Leslie Anstruther (140), then assumed the title of Lord Newark, but in 1793 the House of Lords decided against his claim to the Barony of Newark, which was held limited to heirs male. He was Lieut.-Colonel of the 3rd Foot (The Buffs), and in 1793 Aide-de-Camp to the King. He died, unmarried, in 1818.

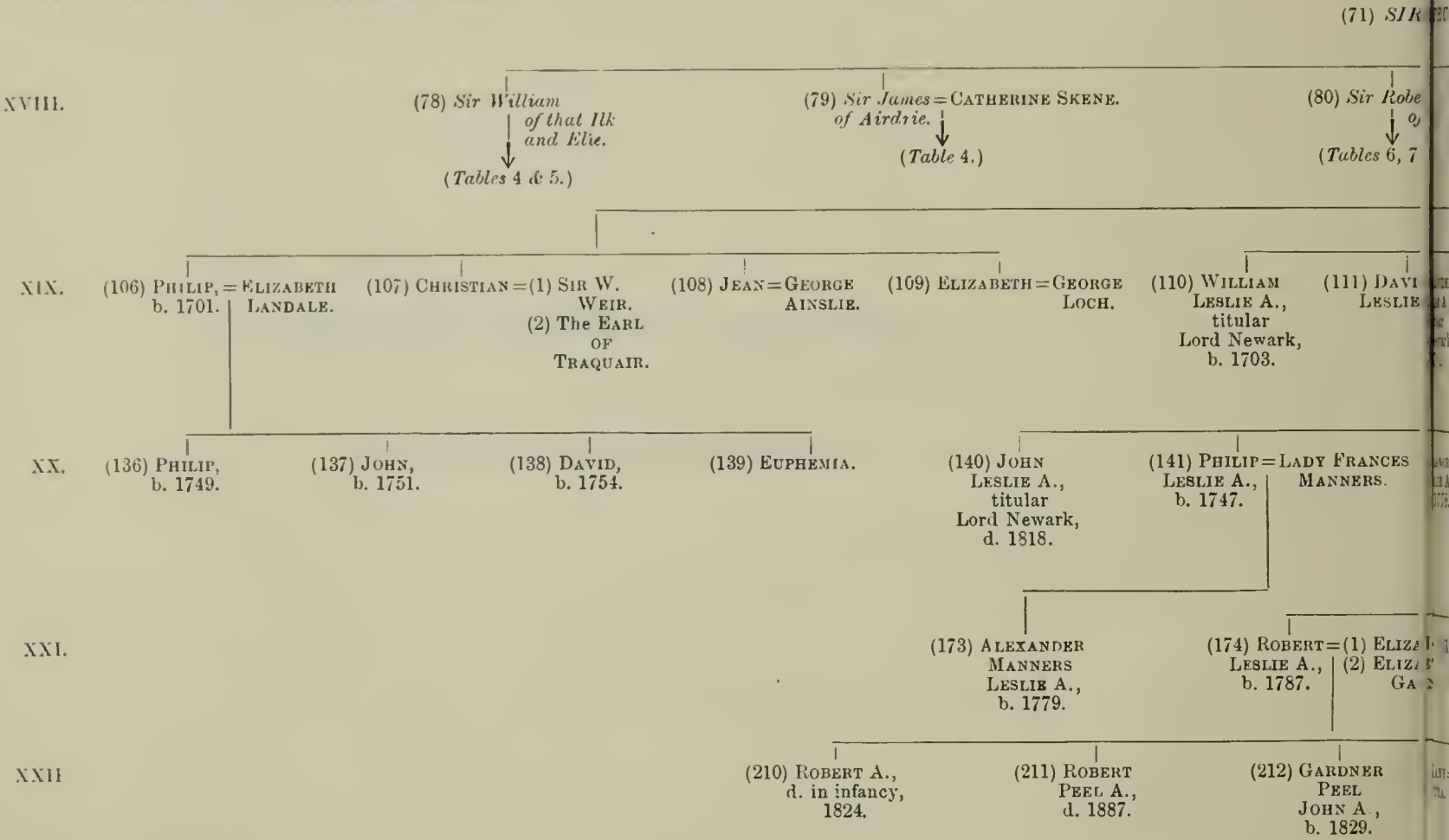
His brother, Philip Leslie (141), was a wine merchant in Boulogne. He married in 1777 Lady Frances Manners, daughter of John, Marquis of Granby, and grand-daughter of the 3rd Duke of Rutland, by whom he had a son, Alexander Manners Leslie Anstruther, who died, unmarried, in 1803.

Another brother, David (143), served for a short time in the Bengal

ANSTRUTHER OF ANSTRUTHERFIELD
AND
ANSTRUTHER OF NEWARK

TABLE 9.

ANSTRUTHER OF ANSTRUTHERFIELD (Extinct).
ANSTRUTHER OF NEWARK (Extinct).



RUTHER, d. 1702.

(81) SIR PHILIP = ELIZABETH HAMILTON.
of
Anstrutherfield,
d. 1722.

(82) SIR ALEXANDER = HONBLE. JEAN LESLIE,
of Newark,
d. 1743. heiress of
Lord Newark.

DER = ELIZABETH
A., PRINCE.
ark,
l.

(113) CHRISTIAN
LESLIE A.

(114) HELEN = REV. JOHN
LESLIE A. CHALMERS.

(115) JEAN
LESLIE A.

(116) CATHERINE
LESLIE A.

(117) MARGARET
LESLIE A.

(118) JOHANNA
LESLIE A.

(119) ELIZABETH
LESLIE A.

NCIS
E A.,
78.

(143) DAVID = MARY
LESLIE A. DONALDSON.

(144) WILLIAM =
LESLIE A., SENIOR.
b. 1759.

(145) ELIZABETH =
LESLIE A. MAGNUS.

(146) JANE = JOHN
LESLIE A. SANFORD.

(175) J AYSHFORD, = HARRIET
b. 1792.

(176) MARY = (1) HENRY MITFORD.
(2) FARRER GROVE
SPURGIS-FARRER.

(177) CHARLOTTE

(178) LOUISA =
HILLIARD.

RY =
TA. YULE.

(214) CAROLINE = F
LOUISA. CARDEW.

(215) EMILY = WILLIAM
VANSITTART.

(216) SOPHIA = ROBERT
CATHERINE. PRICE.

(217) FANNY
EMILY.

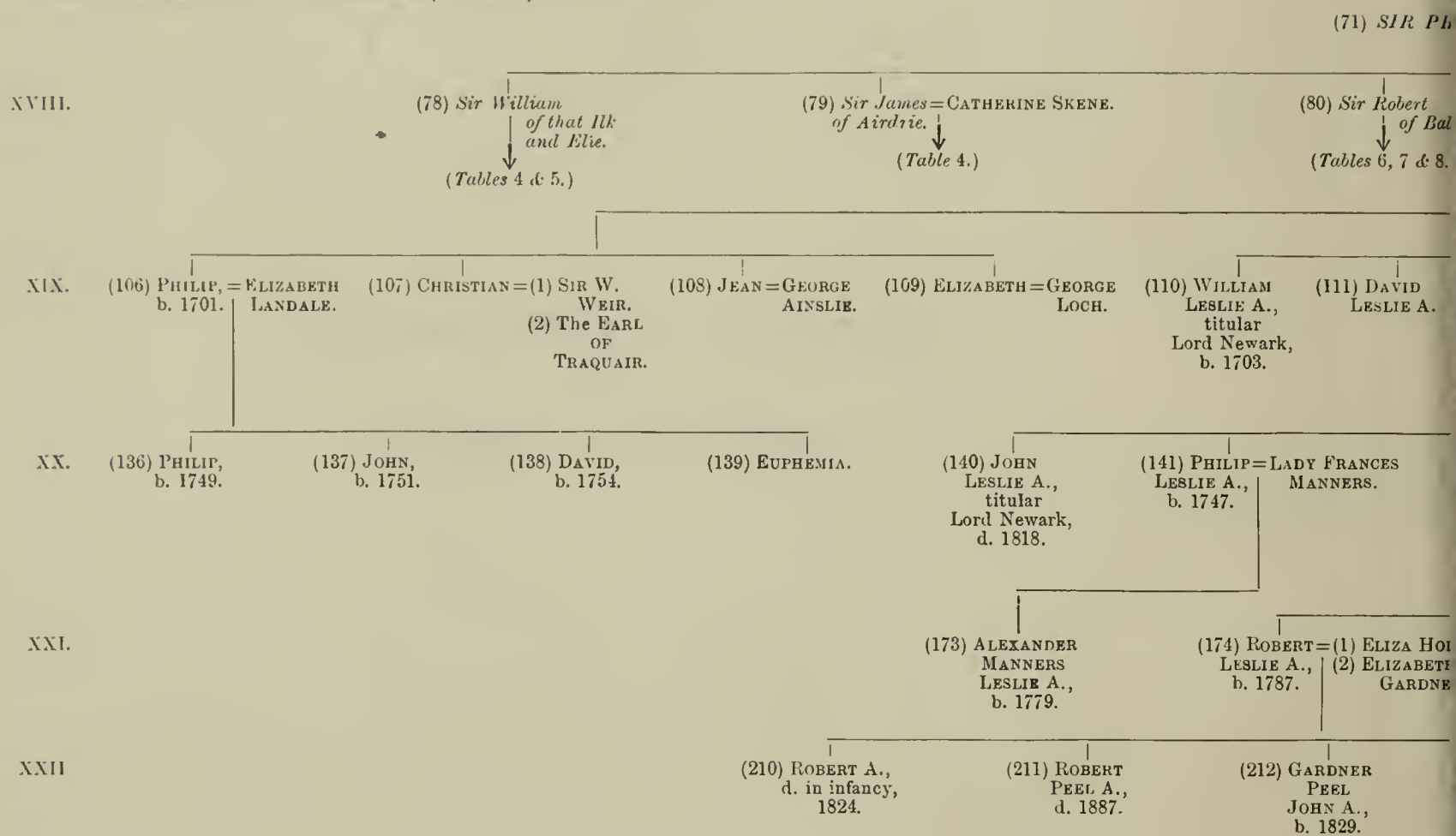


ANSTRUTHER OF ANSTRUTHERFIELD

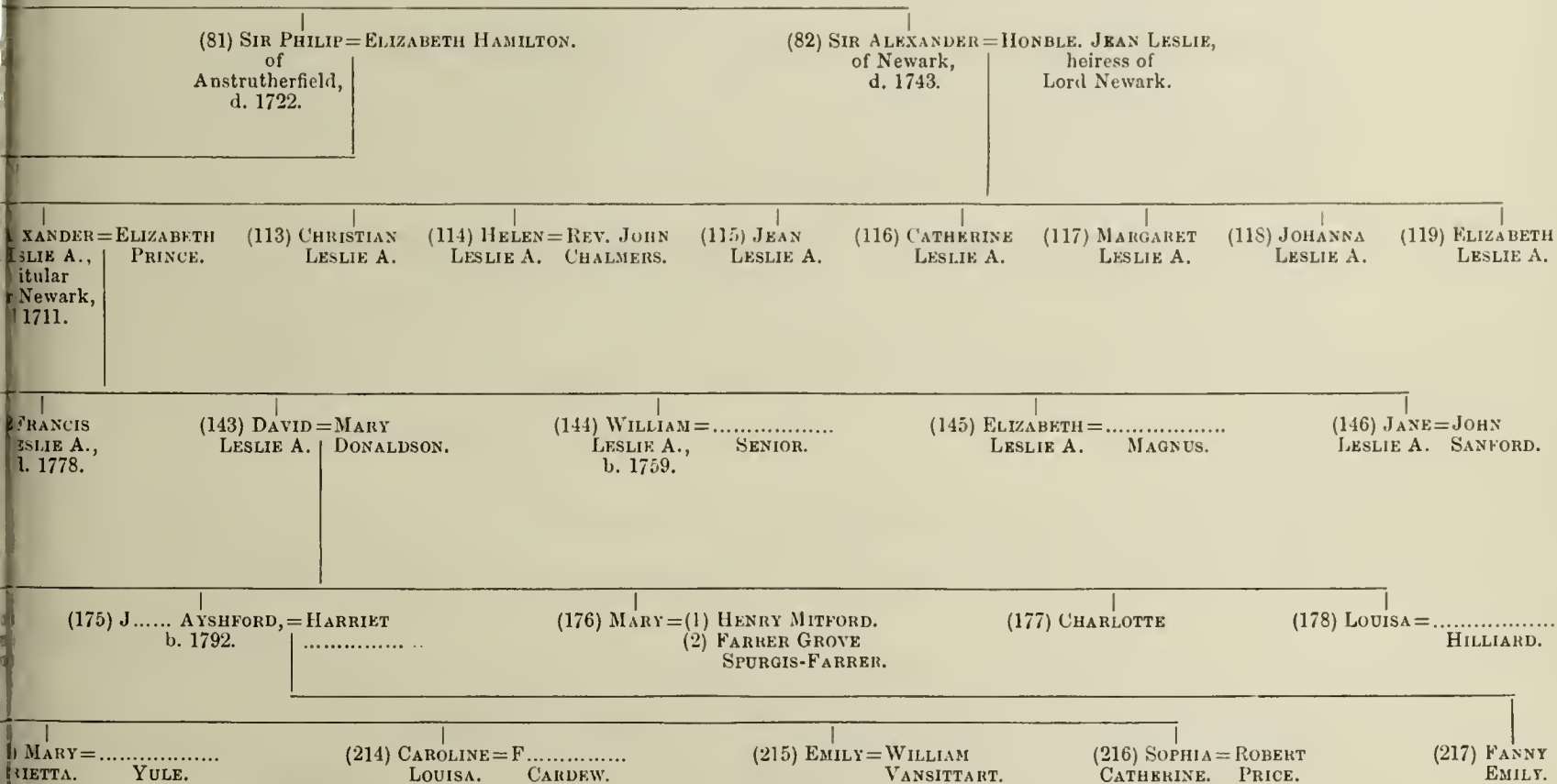
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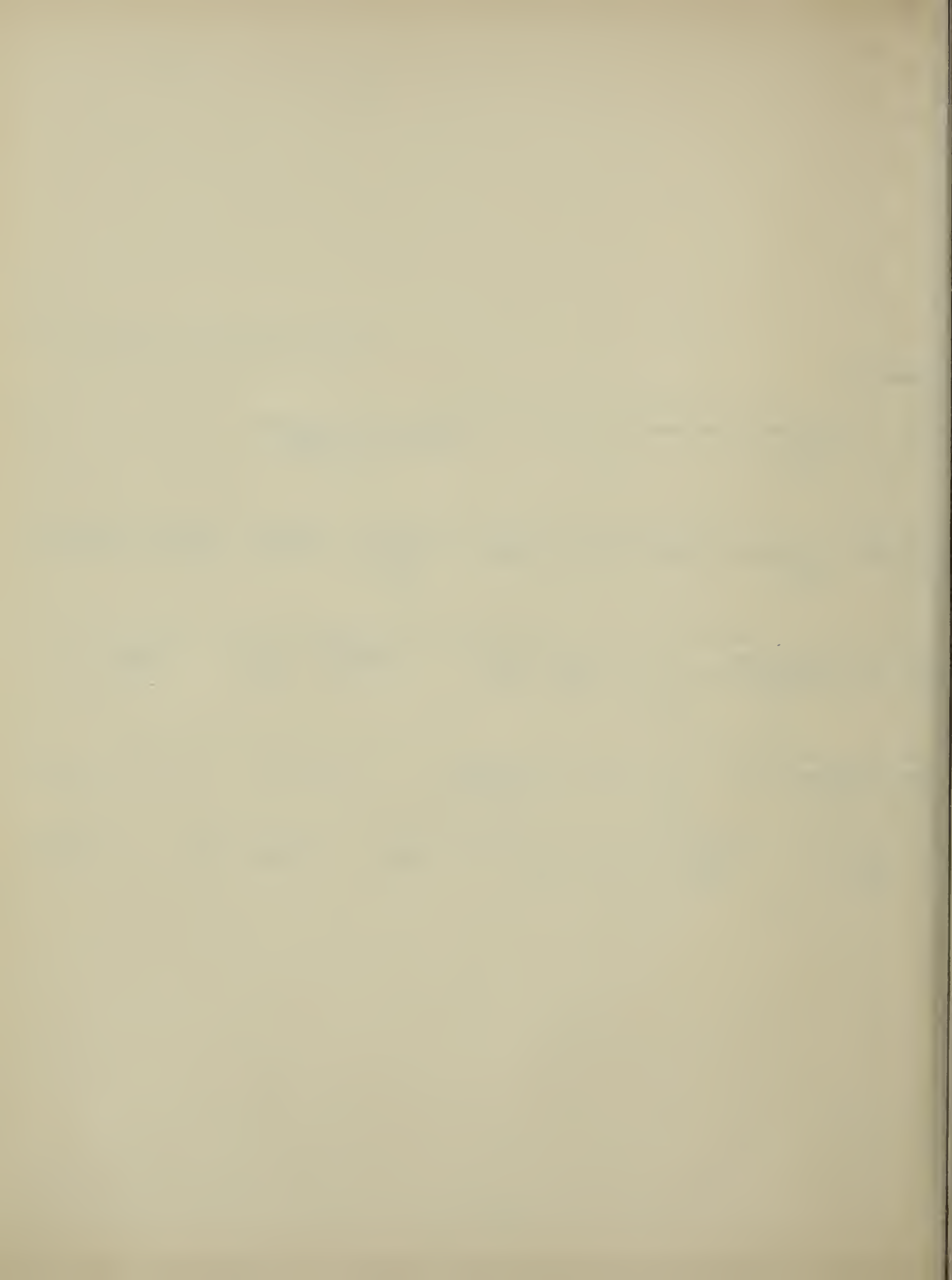
ANSTRUTHER OF NEWARK

TABLE 9.

ANSTRUTHER OF ANSTRUTHERFIELD (Extinct).
ANSTRUTHER OF NEWARK (Extinct).

STRUTHER, d. 1702.





Army. He married in 1780 Mary Donaldson, of the family of Donaldson of Allochie, and had two sons.

A fourth brother, William Leslie (144), married, in Bath in 1791, a Miss Senior, "niece of the late Sir Robert Smith, a general in the Danish service." No record has been found of any issue of this marriage.

Colonel Robert Leslie Anstruther (174), eldest son of David (143), was born in 1787, and served in the Bengal Cavalry, rising to the rank of Colonel. He married first, in 1808, at Ivor, Bucks., Eliza Holt, who died in the following year; and secondly, in 1814, Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Charles Gardner, Rector of Stoke Hammond, Bucks. He had two sons, Robert Peel (211), and Gardner Peel John (212), to both of whom the great Sir Robert Peel was godfather. Robert was a clerk in the Home Office until 1847, and died at Croydon in 1887. Of Gardner nothing is known beyond the fact that he was born in 1829. These two brothers seem to have been the last male representatives of the Newark line, J. Ayshford Anstruther (175), the remaining son of David (143), having left a daughter only.

At this period, my dear lad, you find the elder Branch of the Family settled at Elie, having abandoned Anstruther Place in favour of Elie House.

During the eighteenth century their fortunes reach their zenith.

To Sir William, Member of Parliament, Lord of Session, and Privy Councillor, succeeds Sir John, whose mother, Lady Helen Hamilton, was a daughter of the 4th Earl of Haddington. At that time thirty-three years of age, he has already, eleven years earlier, been created a Baronet of Nova Scotia during the lifetime of both his father and of his grandfather, and he is a Member of Parliament. Six years later he marries the young and beautiful Lady Margaret Carmichael, who is destined to live but four short years after her marriage. He is a man of wealth as well as of position, and is able to add considerably to the property left to him by his father. In public life he holds the position of Master of Works in Scotland. He is at

the same time keenly interested in agriculture, and publishes a useful work on *Drill Husbandry*.

He survives his wife by more than thirty years, and is succeeded in 1753 by his son Sir John, not only in the Elie estate, but also in that of Newark, which had been purchased from Sir Alexander by his father. He is in a position to add further to the Elie property, and within a few years succeeds to the Airdrie estate on the death of his cousin, General Philip Anstruther.

He is a Member of Parliament and a keen politician, and in the furtherance of his political ambitions, he buys from the Earl of Kellie the lands of Kellie, except the Castle, thus securing the superiority of Pittenweem. He has now become proprietor of a very large area of land. His wife, Janet Fall, is a famous beauty, and some idea of the importance attaching to their position is given by the tradition that when Lady Anstruther intended to bathe from her tower at Elie Ness, the Town-Crier was sent through the village to warn the inhabitants of Elie on no account to presume to approach the place. Sir John survived to the closing year of the century.

In the meantime, as has been seen, the short tenure of Airdrie by Sir James and his son has come to an end, and the estate is merged in Elie.

On the other hand, the Balcaskie Branch, founded by the purchase of that property by Sir Robert about 1698, is flourishing. Sir Robert has been laid to rest in 1737, leaving a numerous family, and he is succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Philip, who marries the daughter of Lord Alexander Hay of Spott. Sir Philip is able to add to his property by the purchase of Nether Carnbee and of Cordesmailing, and dies in 1759, leaving in his turn a large family. His eldest son, Sir Robert, is installed at Balcaskie, and is married to Lady Janet Erskine, daughter of the 5th Earl of Kellie, and he has bought the estate of Thirdpart. Sir Robert's eldest son is already a soldier of distinction. A younger brother, Colonel John Anstruther, has made a runaway match with the heiress of Charleton, and by the end of the century his eldest son is in possession of that estate.

The descendants of Sir Philip of Inverkeithing have, however, left Anstrutherfield, and are settled at Airdit, near Cupar, and John Anstruther

is the last surviving member of that family, of which the male line comes to an end on his death early in the nineteenth century.

The Newark Branch of the family has been formed by the marriage of Sir Alexander, fifth son of Sir Philip, with Jean Leslie, daughter and heiress of the 2nd Lord Newark, and grand-daughter of the famous General Sir David Leslie, who was created Lord Newark. The Laird of Newark is not long, however, in getting into difficulties in his endeavour to combine the conflicting positions of Laird, Law Officer, and brandy-smuggler. However right Wood may be in absolving him from blame in the matter of mal-administration of Government funds in St Monans, Sir Alexander's reputation cannot have been enhanced by his adventure in man-stealing, though the curious details which are given of that episode (see page 56) show how the brothers hang together and support him. With the sale of his estate to his nephew, the existence of this Branch as Fife landowners comes to an end. By the close of the century they have had to abandon the title of Lord Newark owing to a decision of the House of Lords.

In France, on the other hand, the descendants of David Anstruther have been ennobled by the King of France under the title of Baron d'Anstrude, and the 3rd Baron is established at the Château d'Anstrude in Bourgogne.

Elie House was built in the early years of the eighteenth century. As regards the main building, it can have altered but little from the first design, though the entrance was originally in the centre of the west side, with a handsome flight of steps, part of the old house of the Scotts of Ardross, since pulled down, which stood on the east side, forming the kitchens and offices. The avenue led in a straight line westwards from the main door to the road from Elie to Kilconquhar.

Mr Henry Grey Graham, in his '*Social Life in Scotland in the Eighteenth Century*,' gives a deplorable account of the general poverty of Scotland at that time and the backward state of agriculture.

He says that the great proportion of the houses of the gentry were homely dwellings of two stories devoid of dignity, erected in situations where they were sheltered from the blasts that swept across the unprotected land, which was generally barren of woods, without hedge or tree as far as the eye could

reach. Beside the house was the inevitable dovecot. In few places were there lawns or avenues, the fields being ploughed up to the front door or gate of the little court. The courtyard was usually formed by the projecting barn and stable on the one side, and granary and byre on the other, with the midden in the middle. The gardens were ill-kept and neglected, and many of our commonest vegetables were not to be found there. Within the houses of the gentry the arrangements were of the plainest, and the furniture was rude. The rooms were low-ceiled, the joists and beams often covered with deal boards, paper-hangings being as yet unknown. Windows had no sash or pulley, no carpets covered the floors except in the public rooms. Many of the bedrooms were destitute of fireplaces, and where these existed they rarely had grates. Beds were closed like a box in the wall, or, where they stood out in the room, were hung with curtains of plaiding as a protection from the cold and draughts from ill-fitting windows and doors. Even the drawing-room had a closed bed for the use of guests. Excepting on State occasions the dining-room was unused, and it was in the principal bedroom that the family lived chiefly. There they took their meals and saw their friends, and there at night the family gathered round the hearth, with only the dim gleam of tallow candles for light.

People rose very early in those days, at five or six in the morning. Breakfast, at eight, was a substantial meal of "skink" or water-gruel, collops, oatmeal cakes or barley bannocks, and ale. At twelve or one o'clock came dinner, at which the master of the house, hat on head, presided in his high-backed chair. Each person was served with a wooden or pewter plate. The food consisted incessantly of broth or kail, of beef or mutton. Only in summer could fresh meat be had. At Martinmas each household had cows and sheep slaughtered, and salted sufficient to last till the following May, and on the salted meat the family had to subsist, varied only by "kain" hens and an occasional muir-fowl. Vegetables were not served at table. Of sweets there were none, and dessert was unknown. There was strong ale, and sometimes sack or claret to drink, but often only one glass or tankard out of which to drink it. At four o'clock the ladies took ale and wine, tea

being a rarity in the early part of the century. Supper at seven or eight o'clock was a meal similar to dinner.

Manners were still rough and rude in the early part of the century. No carving-knife or fork was employed. The gentry dressed in a plain homely way in home-spun clothing and home-made woollen shirts or dresses, except on festive occasions, when their costumes were bright and gay, the men in suits trimmed with silver and gold, their ladies with dresses of silk and velvet. Fashions, however, changed very slowly, and one or two of those fine costumes would last a lifetime. All the boys, whether noble or simple, went to the parish school, or to the nearest grammar-school, and had the same instruction, costing half a crown or three shillings a quarter. The girls were taught to sew, to knit and to spin, to read, to write, and to do tambour work and play on the viol or virginal.

Since rents were paid chiefly in kind, money was very scarce, and the gentry were miserably poor. Hardly a laird or lord was free of debt, or had an unburdened estate. Coins were so scarce that Dutch, Spanish, and French money was accepted, and was in circulation as home currency, such as guilders and ducatoons. Owing to the stress for money, gentlemen often paid their tradesmen in kind. Such was the difficulty of finding openings for younger sons that they often sought a livelihood in trade, and the Edinburgh silversmiths, clothiers, and woollen-drapers were frequently men of high birth and social position. A lady of reduced fortune would follow the business of a milliner and dressmaker without any loss of social position. As a reason for this, it must be remembered also that the necessity of taking the oath of allegiance to the Hanoverian King closed the Army, the Bar, and every Government post to the conscientious Jacobite. In the Highlands the sons of the chieftains often became small tacksmen and innkeepers, or would act as drovers of cattle sent to the English graziers.

Such conditions continued, according to Mr Graham, to be general till as late as 1760, when, however, distinct signs of a great change in tastes, manners, and habits became manifest.

Till then the agricultural conditions had been primitive to a degree.

Only small portions of the farms near the dwelling-house were tilled ; these were under a constant succession of crops of barley or oats, with but little manure, and were planted with seeds of the poorest quality. The remainder of the holding, which was entirely unfenced, consisted of rough pasture of natural grasses, weeds, and thistles. This provided no winter fodder for the horses and cattle, and when the spring came the few that survived the starvation of the long winter had often to be lifted on to their legs when put into the grass, where they could barely totter. Owing to the system of common tillage or "run-rigg," there was no incentive to the adoption of improved methods of cultivation. Years of dearth came often, and the condition of the people was woeful. Roads, where they existed, were mere tracks of mire in wet weather, and marshes or sheets of ice in winter, so that there could be little relief of destitution in times of famine. The country was almost entirely devoid of trees, and the land was marshy and full of bogs.

Thenceforward came a time of revival and prosperity. Agriculture and forestry become a new pastime and occupation in the country. Avenues of fortune are opened up for the adventurous in India and the Indies, fortunes are made there by the cadets of the old families, who return, buy properties, and settle down as rich lairds. Conditions such as we now know them became common.

Such, my dear lad, is the picture given of our country less than two centuries ago. Frankly, I believe it to be overdrawn so far as our own ancestors are concerned. It hardly seems possible that that can have been the mode of life in houses and on estates such as Elie and Balcaskie, so that however true an account it may be of the more backward parts of Scotland, a great deal must be discounted where we are thinking of the East Neuk of Fife. Still it is worth while to form some conception of the conditions prevailing during the lifetime of our more immediate ancestors, even if we do not accept this as a true picture of the life they actually led.

From the middle of the nineteenth century comes a period of decline for the elder Branch of the family. Sir John's eldest son, Sir Philip, succeeds him, dies childless within a few years, and is followed by his distinguished brother Sir John. He has been Chief Justice of Bengal, and has

already been created a Baronet of the United Kingdom, and becomes a Privy Councillor. He is succeeded in his turn in 1811 by his son, Sir John, who inherits the property of Carmichael in Lanarkshire as heir of entail of the last Earl of Hyndford. He, however, dies in 1818 at the early age of thirty-three, leaving an only child, a posthumous son. At the age of fourteen, this son, Sir John, is accidentally shot by a playfellow at Eton, a catastrophe which leads ultimately to the alienation from the family of the old Barony of Anstruther.

Once again the family suffers, and this time permanently, from the advent of a spendthrift Laird in the person of Sir John's uncle, Sir Windham. Succeeding at the age of thirty-eight to two splendid properties, which have been carefully nursed during the fourteen years minority of his little nephew, and to a position which any man should have been proud to maintain, he squanders it all. Within little over twenty years he is forced to sell the whole of his estates in Fife, and to part with many family heirlooms. Even so, at his death in 1869 he leaves the Lanarkshire property in a state of deterioration. Thus the elder Branch has ceased to hold land in Fife, leaving the family to be represented there by the Anstruthers of Balcaskie. His successor, another Sir Windham, lives on as Laird of Carmichael till the closing years of the century.

At Balcaskie Sir Robert survives his eldest son, General Robert Anstruther, who dies a glorious death at Corunna in 1809, and is succeeded in 1818 by his grandson, Sir Ralph, at the age of thirteen. He lives till 1863, and is followed by his eldest son, Sir Robert, who serves his country for many years in Parliament, and as Lord Lieutenant of Fife. Dying in 1886, he gives place to your grandfather, who is happily still the Laird of Balcaskie. As regards Charleton, the century is spanned by two lives, the aged Colonel John Anstruther-Thomson surviving till the early years of the present century. Thirdpart, which was left by Sir Robert to his son Sir Alexander, had during the century four Laids, and is, at that date, in the hands of Colonel Philip George Anstruther.

Thus we bring the family history down to our own times. The death of Frederick's father in the early years of the present century left him the

owner of Carmichael and a Baronet when only a year and a half old. The great European War and its after-effects has taken from amongst us your father, and John Anstruther the heir to Charleton, whilst Thirdpart has passed into other hands.

It seems that you, my dear Ralph Hugo, are destined to be before many years the only Anstruther in the direct male line to own land in the East Neuk of Fife, and it is to you, therefore, that this record of the good and bad fortune of the family is dedicated.

In France, Gonzalve, 6th Baron d'Anstrude, is still living, and his heir, Oliviere, is about two years older than you are.

PROPERTIES IN THE EAST NEUK.

There are probably but few localities in which land has changed hands more frequently than in East Fife, and although the landed estates are not even now very large ones, they have been formed by merging together yet smaller properties which existed in the past. About the end of the twelfth century the land in the East Neuk appears to have been thus divided: * Along the coast lay the possessions of Merleswain, including Kincaig, Sandford, Elie, Ardross, and Innergelly. The Barony of Anstruther at that time included little more than the burgh. Inland was the Barony of Kellie, which stretched towards Pitkerrie and Innergelly, of which the western boundary appears to have been the burn at Balcarres Den. The domains of the Earl of Fife marched with Kellie on the west, and included Rires (with Balcarres), Nether Rires (Colinsburgh), Newton Rires (Charleton), Easter and Wester Lathallan, and Largo. On Largo Law a Court of Justiciary for Fife was held in 1306, the decrees of which are recorded.

Within this area the Church held lands at St Monans; at Balchrystie (the Town of the Christians), an ancient Culdee establishment dating from King Malcolm; at Kilconquhar; and at Kilrenny. A considerable portion of the Parish of Newburn was in the hands of the monks of Dunfermline, whilst the Priory of Pittenweem held lands round Grangemuir and as far inland as Lingo; and, later, the Isle of May.

In the following century less important families begin to appear, the earliest of which are Balcaskie of Balcaskie, *circa* 1221, and Wemyss of Rires. Next we find Strangs of Balcaskie, 1352; Cunninghams of Barns; Abercrombies of that Ilk; Oliphants of Kellie; Melvilles of Carnbee; Abercrombies of Balcormo; Hays and Balcomies of Balcomie; Strangs of Pitcorthie; Dishingtons of Ardross, a great family in their day; and Gourlays of Kincaig. In the following centuries there were Forbes's at Rires; Huntars at Balcarres, Newton Rires, and Over Carnbee; Lumsdaines at Airdrie; Duddingstons at Sandford; and

* Rev. W. Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife.'

Spens's at Wormiston. After the year 1500 are found Nairns of Newton Rires; Sandilands of St Monans; Inglis's of Caiplic; Borthwicks of Balhouffie; Scots of Ardross; Woods of Grange; Arnots of Balcormo; Martins and Forresters of Gibliston; Moncrieffs of Carnbee; Learmonths of Balcomie; and Myrtons of Cambo.

In the 17th century there were Erskines at Kellie; Leslies at Newark; Prestons at Airdrie; Patullos at Balhouffie; Lumsdaines at Innergelly; and Lindsays at Wormiston; whilst Balcaskie was owned by Moncrieffs.

At the Restoration, 1660, the lands of Sir Philip Anstruther (71) of that Ilk are described as the Barony of Anstruther, with tower, fortalice, and mill, &c., in the Parish of Kilrenny; the mill of Pittenweem, with certain acres lying thereabout; the fish-house in West Anstruther; the bailiary of Pittenweem, with the south half of Balhousie; and the manor place.

It was his sons who commenced to acquire more landed property in the neighbourhood.

In 1697 Sir William Anstruther's Elie estate consisted of Ardross, Elie, Bruntshields, Muircambus, and Carmurie, to which was added East Newton Rires, Newburn, East Grangemuir, and Sandford. The estate of Airdrie (which had been bought by Sir Philip and given to another son, Sir James) fell into the Elie estate in the next generation, as also did that of Newark (which had come to another brother, Sir Alexander, by marriage with the Leslie heiress). To this was added, by his son Sir John, the estate of Kellie (except the Castle), consisting of North and South Baldutho, Easter and Wester Kellie, Arncroach, Kellie Mill, Greenside, and Pittenweem. The present mansion-house of Elie was erected by Sir William shortly after he purchased the estate.

Meanwhile another brother of Sir William, Sir Robert, had bought the estate of Balcaskie from Sir George Nicolson of Kennay—it having passed from the Moncrieffs to Sir William Bruce, who sold it to Sir George Nicholson—about the year 1698, together with the lands of Cairn-briggs. He at the same time purchased the estate of Abercrombie. Later, in 1743, his son, Sir Philip, bought Nether Carnbee. By the marriage of Colonel John Anstruther with Grizel Thomson, heiress of

Charleton, in 1774, that estate, which includes the lands of Rires, Newton Rires, and Newburn, and at one time included Balchrystie, came to a member of the family; whilst a little later Sir Robert Anstruther acquired Barns (Thirdpart) and Caiplie, which lie between Kilrenny and Crail, and parted with those lands to his son Sir Alexander.

Thus, towards the close of the eighteenth century, the bulk of the land lying between Newburn and Crail was held by Anstruthers, the main exceptions being the estates of the Lindsays of Balearres—including Kilbrackmont, the home of Hamiltons—and the Lindsays of Kilconquhar, previously owned by Dunbars, Bellendens, Carstaires, and Bethunes.

It may be added that for a time also, in the 16th century, Wormiston was held by one of the Lairds of Anstruther in right of his wife Margaret Learmonth, relict of Sir David Spens of Wormiston.

FAMILY TRADITIONS AND ANECDOTES.

"THE ARMS."

Amongst the English and Scottish Knights who accompanied St Louis of France to his Crusade in the year 1249—the Seventh Crusade—was the Dominus de Anstruther, called by the chroniclers the "Sieur D'Enster" or "D'Anster," who was sent by King Alexander III. of Scotland to join him. This was probably Henricus de Aynstrother (4), the great-grandson of Gulielmus de Candela.

It is a family tradition that it was the Sicur D'Enster who adopted the Anstruther coat of arms—argent, three piles issuing from the chief sable—which were recorded by Sir Philip Anstruther (71) *circa* 1672. It is evident, from its simplicity, that the charge is of a very early date, since in Heraldry the simple devices were appropriated first, such as the plain cross of St George and the diagonal cross of St Andrew. Not until these and other similar devices had been appropriated were the more complicated blazons resorted to.

The evidence of the coat itself supports, therefore, the family tradition as to its very early origin.

The three piles denote the three nails of the Cross.

THE CREST.

The crest is the subject of yet another family tradition, and the story of its origin is recounted by Wood in his 'East Neuk of Fife,' and by Conolly in his 'Fifiana.'

At the time of King Robert the Bruce, Sir William Anstruther, who was known as Fisher Willie on account of his devotion to the adventurous scenes of a fisherman's life and his love of accompanying his fishing dependants on their excursions, is said to have had a daughter, Margaret, for whose hand the Laird of Thirdpart—Sir Neil Cunningham of Barns according to Conolly—was suitor, but who had been refused.

He chose to attribute his ill-success to the influence of the lady's father, and bore him therefore a grudge, the deeper that it was carefully concealed. Though never in favour of Thirdpart's suit, Sir William had no quarrel with his neighbour, and desired to have none. He was, therefore, pleased to be relieved of some apprehensions he had felt on the subject by receiving one day an invitation from the laird to dine with him the following day "at his poor house of Thirdpart," accompanied by his daughter. The next morning found the Knight prepared for his ride to Thirdpart, for the dinner-hour was in those days not later than noon. Pursuing his way alone to the stone bridge across a burn on his road—the daughter had made some excuse, and was not with him,—he there found a gaberlunzie man who lay concealed under the arch of a bridge. The beggar had risen from his hiding-place and appeared desirous of accosting him. Somewhat irritated, Fisher Willie cried, "Stand by, man, what for do you gliff honest folk wi' your duds and tatters?" Still the stranger would not give way, but touching his bonnet, said, "A word wi' ye, Sir William." "Speak, then," was the reply; "but if it's siller ye're seeking, the door of Dreel was ne'er closed against ony man, an' ye had better hae sought me there than waylay me on my road." "A word with yersel'," said the gaberlunzie, glancing at the serving man; "it is a matter of life and death!" Sir William was soon informed that the beggar had been in the kitchen of Thirdpart, and had seen the laird give to the cook a small packet to be mixed in one of the dishes to be served that day. Having succeeded in averting from himself all suspicion of being privy to what had taken place, the gaberlunzie had decided to waylay the Knight and warn him. Turning homeward, accompanied by the beggar, Sir William, on arriving at Dreel, despatched his servant with a letter to Thirdpart explaining that he had been prevented from keeping his engagement, and begging the laird to dine with him at Dreel on the following day, which invitation was accepted.

Sir William met Thirdpart in the courtyard of Dreel as he was alighting from his horse, but when he advanced to enter the Tower, the Knight, placing himself on the doorstep, challenged him as a true man to clear himself of the imputation of treachery, at the same time calling on the beggar to repeat his story. "Liar and traitor!" were all

the words that Thirdpart could bring himself to utter in reply. "Traitor is he?" roared the impetuous and infuriated Knight; "nay, thou art the traitor," and with one step backward he reached his trusty axe from the wall, and with a single blow clove his opponent's skull on his own threshold. It was a hasty act, and had hardly been done when the Knight felt it so. Thirdpart had many friends, and the affair was capable of being represented in a very unfavourable light. So, taking the beggar with him, Sir William started for the Bass without delay, and remained there till his friends had secured for him a full pardon. This, it is said, is how the house of Anstruther received its crest—two arms holding a battle-axe—and motto—"Periissem ni Periissem," which may be translated, "I had perished had I not gone through it."

M. Barbieri, in his 'Descriptive and Historical Gazetteer of Fife, 1857,' gives the tale with several embellishments, the chief of which is that the gaberlunzie man was none other than the Honourable Patrick Home, who was in love with the fair Margaret himself, and who had come to the neighbourhood in this disguise in hope of seeing his lady once more. After receiving his pardon, Sir William, out of gratitude to his preserver, decided that his daughter must marry the beggar. "Father, dearest father!" cried Margaret in agony, "do not break my heart! Oh, say that you are not in earnest! I love another!" To which Sir William said, "Nothing less can pay such a debt. He shall be thy husband. I swear it by my father's bones." Suiting his action to his words, he roughly seized the long black locks of the beggar, which came off, disclosing to view the short brown hair and fine features of a youth of two-and-twenty. Patrick Home stood revealed to view!

So the affair ended happily for the young lovers.

Even this more elaborate story is said to be abridged from Chambers' 'Pocket Miscellany,' Vol. 21.

"THE COURT SUIT."

A Sir William Anstruther of a later date, who lived in the reign of King James VI., and was about the same age as the King, is the hero of another family story.

His father, Sir James, was Master of the Queen's Household. The son was therefore born in a Court atmosphere, and had doubtless contracted extravagant habits.

It is said, as Conolly in his 'Fifiana' tells the tale, that on one occasion Sir William Anstruther, on entering the Royal presence, observed smiles on the faces of the courtiers, which he was convinced had some connection with his own entry. After paying his duty to his sovereign, he took his place in the circle, and by-and-bye inquired into the cause of the signs of mirth which he had observed. "Why, Sir William," said the Lord to whom he addressed himself, "we heard your footsteps as you came along the gallery, and His Majesty——" "Ay, mon," interrupted King James, who had overheard the question, "His Majesty said that it could be none other than the burly Laird of Anster that was at the door, for nane o' them a' had sae heavy a tread as you." "Weel may I tread heavy," said Sir William, kneeling before the King, "when I carry the hail lands of Anstruther on my back. But a boon, my liege, a boon," added he, while a twinkle of irrepressible drollery lurked about the corners of his eyes. "Ou ay!" said the good-natured monarch, "yer just like the lave o' them; it's aye a boon, a boon! I'm thinking if Solomon had my place, he wadna have said that the horse-leech had but twa daughters, for there are half a hundred about me daily crying, 'Give, give.' But let's hear your request," he said, perceiving that there was a mixture of jest and earnest in his manner which betokened some amusement, and King James dearly loved a laugh. "Sire," said the Knight, "I carry, as I have said, the hail lands of Anstruther on my back, and my supplication is that I may have leave to wear them as long as they will stick to me." "Troth, man," said the King, "I kenna precisely what ye mean, but rise up, rise up, Sir William, and let's hae a look at ye. Odds, man, I begin to hae some glimmering of your purpose. Saw ye ever sic raiment?" said he, looking round to the smiling courtiers as he examined a suit made of the richest foreign velvet, and adorned with every costly extravagance of the tailoring art. "Waefu' wastry, waefu' wastry!" said the monarch; "are ye no ashamed of such folly? It'll no be lang that the lands of Anster will stick to ye if ye carry on at this rate." "Sire," said Sir William, again bending before

his Sovereign, "the hail lands of Anstruther are now on my back; what honours my master's court I count not wastry. Give me but what I ask, that my lands shall cleave to me as long as I can wear them."

The petition was granted; the Knight returned home; the superb Court suit was doffed, and the King was by-and-bye told that as Sir William was to keep his lands as long as he could wear his coat, he was determined not to be in any haste to wear it out.

The velvet suit was, it is said, preserved for many generations as an heirloom in the family, and was at last cut into shreds by an old lady whose propensity for turning to account all odds and ends outweighed her veneration for the ancient garment, and the ancient family story.

Public documents throw some light on this story, since it is a fact that Sir William was obliged in 1611 to mortgage the Barony of Anstruther to Patrick Black, master tailor to the Prince of Wales, who actually entered into possession, and issued charters to the vassals ('Exchequer Rolls,' Vol. vii., No. 555). In 1619 the lands were again granted to Sir William ('Exchequer Rolls,' Vol. vii., No. 2107). By what means he succeeded in recovering them is not clear, and Royal favour may have had something to do with it. If he paid off the debt or a portion of it, it evidently did not solve his pecuniary difficulties, since in 1629 the Barony was again made over for a time to his uncle, Sir James Scott of Abbotshall and John Wood, who endowed the hospital at Largo.

"THE CROW'S NEST."

The castle of Dreel, says Conolly, the home of the Lords of the Barony of Anstruther, mainly consisted of a massive square tower. After having continued for about five centuries as their residence, the Castle was, according to tradition, abandoned owing to the following incident. In the middle of February 1651 King Charles II., shortly after his coronation at Scone, made a tour through Fife, when, after being entertained by the Magistrates of Pittenweem, he lodged for a night in Anstruther. Sir Philip Anstruther (71), the then proprietor, was one of the staunchest Royalists of those times, and, of course, on this occasion

exerted himself to the utmost to gratify the King. At the conclusion of a sumptuous repast, King Charles jocularly remarked to Sir Philip, referring to the height and limited accommodation of the Castle, "Eh, what a fine supper I've gotten in a crow's nest." Stung by the Royal remark and the loud laugh of the courtiers which followed it, Sir Philip resolved to erect a new mansion more in accordance with the state of the times.

He was not able to carry out his design till after the Restoration, owing to the sequestration of his estates, but in 1663 he commenced to build what Sibbald describes as "a goodly house overlooking the town," on a site now occupied by the buildings of the Clydesdale Bank, which came to be known as Anstruther Place.

The original contract for this house, made with Alexander Nesbit, deacon of the Masons in Edinburgh, provides that it shall be 76 feet by 24 feet within the walls, and of four storey, and the walls four feet thick. The hall and dining-room were on the second storey, and the windows in the former were to be "as large and complete as those in the hall of Kellie." There was to be a large rustic entry-gate on the west side "conform to the principal gate of Balearres," and "a sufficient square doocote of the quality of Sir James Lumsdaine's, of Innergelly, his doocote." The price, including a stable and a bake- and a brew-house, was fixed at 2200 merks* and 16 bolls of oatmeal, besides the joiner work, for which was paid 200 merks and 4 bolls of oatmeal, 4 bolls pease, and 2 bolls bere; and the iron work, the payment of which was £200 and 2 bolls of meal.

The "Place" was only occupied by the proprietors for about fifty years, Elie House then becoming their residence. It was gradually allowed to become tenanted by old servants of the family, and in 1811, when the present turnpike road was formed, it was razed to the ground. With the possible exception of the foundation of a range of buildings, probably the bake- and brew-houses above alluded to, no vestige of relics of this house has been discovered.

* The merk was of the value of about thirteen shillings and fourpence of modern currency.

The King gave
Sir Philip three
gold spice cups,
to commemorate his
visit - they are now
at Carmichael.

"THE CROWN OF DENMARK."

Abraham de la Pryme, in his 'Diary' (published by the Surtees Society in 1869, Vol. liv. pp. 107-8), relates the following story of Sir Robert Anstrudder (60) (*sic*), who was Ambassador to the King of Denmark. "He was sent over Ambassador to the King of Denmark, and having been there several times before, he was highly caressed by the King and all the Court; and after that dinner was ended, as the custom is, the King and him and many others fell hard to drinking, and being merry, the King of Denmark made this pleasant proposal. 'Come,' says he, 'my 1st Ambassador, I'll tell you what we will do. I'll send for my crown, and will set it on the table, and you and me will drink for it. If you make me drunk, you shall wear it till I be sober. If I make you drunk, I will wear it till you be sober.' So they soon agreed to this, and the crown was brought and set before them. So they to it; but, in short, Anstrudder made him so drunk he fell under the table, and the nobles, as they were commanded, set the crown on Anstrudder's head, who being thus crowned, made them call him king, and sending for the Secretary of State, he made several new laws, and commanded him to set them down, and these laws are many of them yet kept, and are called to this day Anstrudder's laws. The Ambassador, being thus made King, was resolved to reign as long as he could, and took such care that he kept the King drunk for three days together, and had done it longer had they not feared that it might kill him, and then, with a great many compliments, he return'd him his crown again."

De la Pryme relates further that about a year after, Anstrudder was sent again. The King, meditating revenge, started drinking with him again, and this time "he fell'd Anstrudder down so that he fell fast asleep." The King had his pockets searched, found out what his business was. He immediately dispatched the same, caused the papers to be put back in the Ambassador's pocket, and sent him back to his ship, commanding them to sail at once. When the Ambassador awakened from his sleep the ship was in full course for England. To his amazement, on searching for his papers, he found his business done. "Upon

which being got into England, and going to meet the King, on a sudden the King began to swear at [him]. ‘By my shaul, mon, thou art not fit to gang about any business, thou art so slo,’ &c., thinking that he had not yet set out on his embassy; but hearing of him that he had, he was mighty well pleased thereat, and asked him how he came to get his business so soon done, upon which Anstrudder told him the whole, which made the King laugh heartily.”

The story, he says, was told him by Mr Cornelius Lee, a relation both of Sir Robert Swift’s and of Sir Robert Anstrudder’s, who attests it to be a real truth. It is mentioned in Lloyd’s ‘Worthies’ in his life.

The entry in the ‘Diary’ is of the year 1696.

Lloyd in his ‘State Worthies,’ published in 1670, p. 957, gives his observations on the life of Sir Rob. Armstroder (as he calls him). “He was a great Soldier, a skilful Antiquary, and a good Fellow: In the first capacity I find him bringing off five hundred *English* for three miles together without the loss of a man, from six thousand *Spaniards*, along a plain champion, where the enemy might have surrounded them at pleasure.—Well could he handle bright armour in the Field, better he understood that more rusty in the Tower; therefore in his second capacity we have him *picking* up old Coyn, valuing more a Dollar which he might *study* than a pound he might spend. Yet though his mind was taken with the Curiosities of former Times, his inclination was very compliant to the modes of his own; for he was excellent company, in which capacity none more prevalent than he in *Germany* where they talk much; none more acceptable in *Denmark*, where they drink hard; none more taking in *Sweden*, where they droll smartly. His humble proposition and submission in behalf of the Elector was accepted by the Emperor, 1630. He went to *Denmark*; and the first night he arrived he pleased the King so well in drinking healths that his Majesty ordered that his business should be dispatched that very night, and he shipped when asleep, as he was to his own amazement when awaked, and the amazement of all *England* when he returned; he being before some thought he had been there.—*Humour is Mistress of the World*.—Neither

was he more intent upon the pleasing of *Foreign* Princes, than careful in the honour of his *own*, especially in his faith, word, and impregnable honesty; for he knew a faithless Prince is beloved of none; but suspected by his friends, not trusted by his enemies—and forsaken of all men in his greatest necessities.

“Yet he was not taken with antique Medals abroad, but he promoted new invention at home: for to him and Sir H. *Wotton* we owe it that *F. Klein* the *German*, a very eminent Artist in working Tapestry, came over to serve King *Charles* the first, a *Virtuoso* judicious in all Liberal mechanical Arts, and for 100 pounds *per ann.* pension, so improved that Manufacture, at this time very compleat at *Mortlack*, in a house built by Sir *Francis Crane* upon King *James* his motion, who gave two thousand pounds towards it in that place.—General *Tilly* would say before *Gustavus Adolphus* came into Germany that he was happy for three things: *That he heard Mass daily; that he had never touched a woman; and that he had never lost a battel.*—Whatever Sir Robert could say to the first, he was very prosperous with the last; that he never failed of success either in fighting or treating; in the Field or in the Chamber.”

“THE CRIME OF PLAGIUM, OR MAN-STEALING.”

In an article in the ‘Judicial Review,’ Vol. xxxiii., No. 1, p. 18, of March 1921, Mr William Roughhead, W.S., gives, amongst other illustrations of the Crime of Plagium, an account of the charge preferred against Sir Alexander Anstruther (82) in the year 1720.

The case was peculiar on account of the professional status of the principal accused, who was a Knight, an Advocate, and an official of the Court of Session. The facts, which are taken from a contemporary publication, are briefly as follows:—

The complainers, Edward Copinger and Henry Cowie, sailors, late on board the ship *Anne and Margaret* of Leven, against Sir Alexander Anstruther of Newark; James Black, skipper and master of the said ship; and Baillie James Graham of Anstruther, accused them of the most atrocious crimes of Hamesucken, Plagium, or Man-Stealing, and

gross oppression. The charge was that Sir Alexander, who for some time past had "dealt in foreign Trade as a Merchant," had an interest in the voyage of the *Anne and Margaret*, which in the spring of 1719 sailed from the Firth of Forth with a cargo of salt "for Ports beyond the Sea." On the return of the ship to Scotland in the autumn "Brandy in prohibited Casks" was seized aboard her by the Custom-house officers, and two of the crew, Copinger and Cowie, were examined before the Barons of Exchequer as to the "clandestine Importation" of the spirits.

The Knight, the skipper, and the baillie, who were conjointly interested in this unlawful venture, perceiving that Copinger and Cowie "might be made use of as Witnesses in a judicial Trial for discovering and punishing the said Frauds and Imbezements," determined "to withdraw the Complainers as Evidences and disappoint the Effect of their Testimonies." Accordingly, having traced the intended witnesses to Crawfordsdyke in Renfrew, the three merchant adventurers came about midnight on Saturday, 27th November 1719, to the change-house of that village, and after threatening the inmates with a pistol, forcibly seized and carried off the mariners, dragged them to a boat, and so "transported them from Place to Place through the Country, sometimes under Cloud of Night, and unlawfully confined them as prisoners for Several Weeks" in the houses of Newark, Anstrutherfield, and Balcaskie. Cowie ultimately escaped, and Copinger was liberated at the instance of the Crown authorities.

The seizure had been a considerable one—namely, 462 casks containing 4700 gallons of brandy. Sir Alexander and his co-partners were apprehended and imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, but were liberated on bail. The defence was that what occurred at Crawfordsdyke amounted to no more than a common riot. There had been nothing in the nature of Hamesucken, "since the pursuers were not dragged from their own Dwelling-house," nor of *Plagium*, "since it was not *lucri faciendi causa*, and in order to sell them to slavery." It was also pleaded that pursuers went voluntarily along all the rest of the journey, during which they had several opportunities to escape. The prosecution claimed, on the other hand, that threats and violence were used in carrying the men out of the house to the boat, and that they had been guarded as

prisoners. The trial was by jury, and detailed evidence is given in the article. It appears that after the seizure at Crawforddyke the captives were rowed across the Clyde. From Hill of Ardmore they were taken to the Ferry of Bonhill; thence to Airth and Higgins-nook, whence they were ferried to Kincardine. By Monday night they had arrived at Anstrutherfield. After staying there a night, the prisoners were removed to Newark, where they were locked in a room with a guard. After a few days, by Sir Alexander's orders, Cowie was taken "in the night-time to the House of Balcaskie," and delivered to John Fairfoul, servant to Sir Robert Anstruther, and put in a room there. Some days later Copinger was taken "to the House of Ardross, likewise in the night-time," and delivered to John Lorimer, servant to Sir John Anstruther of that Ilk. After eight or ten days, Cowie made his escape from Balcaskie by "pulling off the Lock which was upon the Chamber-door, and got away betwixt going away of Day-light and the lighting of Candle." The servants went in search of him, but could not find him. After Cowie's escape Copinger was taken from Ardross "to the House of Craighall in the Night-time and on the same manner," but after some days he was brought back to Newark, where he stayed till liberated.

On 4th April the jury, strangely enough, did "by a Plurality of Voices" find the charges relating to violent seizure at Crawforddyke and forcible embarkation there not proven. With "one Voice" they found it proven that the complainers were carried from Boat of Bonhill through the country to Fife, and detained under restraint, but did not find the restraint to have been by the orders of the defendants.

This story throws an interesting light upon the manners and customs of our ancestors !

"SIR LAUNCELOT."

Sir Ralph Abercromby Anstruther (186) was so named after his father's great friend and comrade in arms, General Sir Ralph Abercromby. His father, General Robert Anstruther, succumbed to fatigue at Corunna, after the famous retreat of Sir John Moore, so Ralph, on the death of his grandfather, became a baronet in 1818 at the age of fourteen.

Now the name Ralph was a new Christian name in the family, and, as such, was displeasing to his old great-aunt who lived in Pittenweem, and she lost no opportunity of making her dislike to it known.

It was the habit of the young laird to attend church at Pittenweem, and on those occasions he made a duty-call on the old lady. Her cue was to feign forgetfulness of the new-fangled Christian name, so this was the sort of reception the poor lad got:—

“Good morning to you, *Sir Launcelot!*” with a low curtsy; a pause, then again, “Good morning to you, *Sir Hildebrand*”—a lower curtsy and another pause, “Good morning to you, *Sir Peregrine*”—na’, na’, what is it I’m saying? Good morning to you, *Sir Raaf*,” with a sweeping curtsy to the ground.

The embarrassment of the boy can well be conceived, and it is not surprising to learn that those visits were looked forward to with reluctance and apprehension.

The story was often told by his youngest sister, Mrs Deane, who lived till 1893.

“A STRANGE RENCONTRE.”

It is related by Captain Groneau, in his book ‘My Recollections,’ that on 10th November 1813, while the light companies of the Coldstream and 3rd Guards were skirmishing in front of Irun, Sir Windham Anstruther (180), then an officer in the Coldstream Guards, was severely wounded by a musket ball just below the knee; and had he not received the most unceasing attention from the surgeon, Mr Rose, he would in all probability have lost his leg. When the army under the Duke of Wellington advanced in the spring of 1814, Mr Anstruther, as he then was, was recommended to return to England on sick leave. In due course he recovered completely, but was not able to rejoin the British Army before it had reached Paris after the battle of Waterloo. Mr Anstruther remained several months in Paris, and in the early part of 1816, after dining one day with an old friend at St Maur, two leagues beyond Vincennes, was returning to town in a small carriage. Having placed himself on the front seat outside, he got into conversation with

the driver. Thinking, from his appearance, that he looked like an old soldier, Mr Anstruther inquired whether he had served, to which the coachman replied in the affirmative, mentioning the number of his regiment and the battles in which he had taken part. He added that he was afraid that he had killed an English officer in front of Irun on the banks of the Bidassoa.

Mr Anstruther naturally felt surprised at what he had heard, knowing that he was the only officer hit at the time and place specified, so he questioned the driver as to the nature of the ground and his reasons for being so sure of having killed the officer. The man said that about three o'clock on the 10th November he and a few comrades ran down from Irun into a small clump of brushwood about halfway between the town and the hedges lined by the English, and that they had not been there long before they wounded one of the Englishmen, and that an officer sprang forward to the assistance of the wounded soldier. He, the coachman, fired and hit the officer, who fell, to all appearance, mortally wounded.

The driver was perfectly astonished when informed that the English officer he thought he had killed was still alive and sitting by his side. The old soldier shed (or pretended to shed) tears of joy; and after a minute examination of dates and details, Mr Anstruther presented his quondam enemy with a couple of napoleons to drink his health. Whereupon he got very drunk, to the amusement of the villagers to whom he recounted his story, and who carried him in triumph on their shoulders crying "Vive l'officier Anglais."

"A CAGED PRISONER IN CHINA."

Lieut.-General Philip Anstruther of Thirdpart (192), when a young Captain of the Madras Artillery, was taken by the Chinese, in the year 1840, when out on a survey near Ningpo, and was kept in captivity for six months, during which he and other English captives were for some time confined in cages made of wooden bars, like a crate.

His letter giving an account of his trying experiences is printed in full in the biographical section of Conolly's 'Fifiana.'

It appears that on 15th September he went down a pass past a joss-house where thick trees overhung the narrow path on both sides, making it quite dark. On getting to the other end of the grove he became aware that he was being followed by a crowd of Chinamen. A Chinese soldier rushed out and struck at his old Lascar, the only man with him, with a hoe. Captain Anstruther, as he then was, met the soldier and drove him back, but a number of the other Chinese charged them with double-pronged spears, and there was nothing for it but to run. Meantime the whole population of the valley gathered with loud shouts in their front. His Lascar was struck down, and was pounded to death with stones, and he himself was beaten down. His hands and feet were tied, he was gagged, put in a palanquin, and hurried off to the village. At midnight a chain was put round his neck, and he was forced to walk all that night and the next day, in spite of the injuries he had received, and was then taken by boat to Ningpo. He was there fed and put in prison, where he was forced to get into a cage with wooden bars one yard long, one yard high, and two feet wide, outside the bars. An iron ring was put round his neck, and his hands put in handcuffs locked to a stick about one foot long which was fastened to the ring about his neck. Irons weighing about 18 lb. were also put on him. These he wore for four weeks.

In this "horrid little cage" a chain was locked on to his leg-irons, and a jailor slept, with a light, close to him, a position, as he says, from which it would have puzzled Jack Sheppard to escape. By drawing a picture of a steamer he made, to some extent, friends with the mandarin who examined him, and obtained some little relief. Four or five days later he met seven other prisoners taken on the shipwreck of their vessel, *The Kite*. The mandarins became more and more friendly to Captain Anstruther, and ordered him a bigger cage three foot six inches by two foot one inch, which, he says, was comparative comfort. This was the fruit of his drawing for the mandarins a map of Chusan Bay, town, and suburb, with ships and tents. Next day he was told to draw a map of London, and did it; "Westminster Abbey, St Paul's, Windsor Castle, and Buckingham Palace all pleasantly situated in a Park, with Grosvenor Place very well situated for viewing all four." Next day he had to draw a map of England "showing mail-coaches and cattle somewhat larger

than cities or towns." The following day, after a week of captivity, we met Lieutenant Douglas, R.N., of *The Kite*, and a nephew of Mr Douglas of Grangemuir, Fife, who was in a small cage very much worse off than he was (Is it not wonderful how Fife folk meet in all places and in the most unexpected situations?), and Mrs Noble, wife of the captain of *The Kite*, who, with his child, had been lost in the wreck, also Mr Wilts, the chief officer of the ship. Mrs Noble was also put in a cage and chained, only her irons were lighter. There were also some marines and sailors.

The prisoners were taken to the mandarin's every day to answer all sorts of foolish childish questions such as "What relation was Mrs Noble to the Queen of England."

A week later, after a fortnight's experience of it, both Captain Philip, Lieutenant Douglas, and Mr Wilts were moved into a much better prison, the cages were taken away, and bedsteads were given them.

This account was written on 20th December, up to which time neither Douglas or he had had a minute's sickness.

From a letter of Mrs Noble's, it appears that it was not until 22nd February 1841 that the prisoners were released.

The irons with which General Anstruther was fettered are now in the possession of his niece, Miss Graham, at 20 Allan Park, Stirling, who proposes to send them to Balcaskie for safe keeping, and the cage in which he was confined is preserved at Madras. The cage occupied by Mrs Noble, which is rather smaller in dimensions, is to be seen at the United Service Museum in London.

General Philip Anstruther died in 1884, in his 78th year.

"THE LEGEND OF ABERCROMBIE CHURCH."

The old chapel in the Chapel Wood at Balcaskie was formerly the Abercrombie Parish Church. Abercrombie appears to have been a parish as far back as 1174. The Church became so ruinous that it was abandoned as a place of worship in 1646, when the parish was joined to St Monans, and it is now the burying-place of the Lairds of Balcaskie and of the Parish ministers, the old churchyard being still used as a place of

burial for the villagers. About its origin Conolly, in his 'Fifiana,' relates the following legend :—

Dedicated to St Mary and St Margaret, tradition has deduced the origin of Abercrombie Church from the piety and wealth of two sisters, named Mary and Margaret, upon whom, about the middle of the twelfth century, devolved the lands and wealth of their father, Sir Humphrey Abercrombie. Educated within the walls of the Convent at Haddington, the two young sisters had but limited experience and unripe notions of the world to fit them for their new position. The elder, however, was endowed with strength of character and self-reliance, whilst the younger, a graceful and gentle girl, was gifted with rare beauty and a soft and placid disposition. Though thus differing in mind and feature, the two sisters almost simultaneously set their hearts on one and the same object—their soldier cousin, Philip de Candela, the high-souled Mary recognising in him, no doubt, a spirit similar to her own, whilst the shrinking, soft-eyed Margaret craved for some object of support, something to cling to. The soldier and his soft-eyed cousin ere long plighted their troth, and sealed it with a sacred union. The ceremony was performed by St Monan, a hermit or religious recluse belonging to the Priory of Pittenweem. Haste and secrecy could be purchased then as now, and Philip and his bride were ferried across the Forth, and landed at North Berwick, hours ere their lengthened absence was noted by the elder sister as an unusual circumstance.

A fierce and violent storm of passion then swelled within the disappointed sister's breast—she cursed them bitterly and vowed an unmitigable hatred to them both. Her whole nature seemed changed, and she immured herself moodily in her castle of Abercrombie, brooding upon the scornful slight that had been put upon her love, and upon the cunning, as she deemed it, of the sister who had supplanted her.

Six months had scarcely run their course after the marriage, when war broke out between Stephen, the unpopular usurper of the English throne, and his fair relative and competitor Maude. Margaret's husband was amongst the first to join the standard of King David, and was amongst the first to fall, killed in a chance skirmish.

When the elder sister heard of the calamity which had befallen

poor Margaret, her heart melted within her. In the presence of death, anger, hate, and jealousy stood solemnly rebuked. Memories of their past happy childhood brought with them harmonising influences, and she determined that they should have, as of yore, but one home and one heart. Distraught with grief though she was, Margaret could find mitigation of her sorrow in reunion with her sister, so the old castle of Abercrombie again sheltered the two sisters. The sisters mutually determined to found a church, and to dedicate it to the service of the Almighty, in token of their reconciliation, proposing also to endow it at their decease with the personal wealth of which they were possessed.

Multitudes of wondering spectators gathered from far and near to witness the solemn ceremony of consecration of the edifice, upon which the dignitaries of the Church had determined to impart a character of imposing grandeur. The consecration was accompanied by a solemn presentation of the sisters at the altar, in token of compunction for dissensions past, and thankfulness for love restored.

As the sisters thus knelt to ratify their reconciliation in the sight of God and man, and the venerable diocesan Bishop Arnold of St Andrews bent down to give his benediction on them both, a flash of vivid lightning filled the sacred edifice, and a rattling peal of thunder crashed over the building.

There was a hush—a silence almost audible—a deep calm reigning for a space in every portion of the holy pile. Most of the congregation lay prostrate on the pavement; the sisters knelt upon the altar steps with buried heads and clasped hands; the old prelate stood alone erect, and folding his hands upon his breast, with eyes uplifted and serene, at length emphatically said, “Thy will be done!” A thousand voices, as by one impulse, made response, “Amen, Amen.”

Then the good old bishop, gently touching the kneeling sisters, bade them rise; but neither speech nor motion answered him, for still they knelt, with heads bowed low. Again and yet again he would have raised them from their kneeling posture, but there was neither word nor sign; and then awe fell upon the hearts of all present, for they knew that *death* was there! The spirits of the sisters, forgiving and forgiven, had passed away.

As a picturesque legend relating to the family burial-place, this story is worth recording, though, as regards the individuals named, it is evidently highly imaginative. There were, indeed, at that time de Candelas at Anstruther, though the name Philip does not occur at that period in any existing record. A Humphrey de Abercrombie is mentioned in 1150 as having a charter of Harthill and Ardum, and is said by Nisbet to have been a cadet of Abercrombie of that Ilk, but it is not till sixty years later that that family appear in the local records, and it is doubtful if Abercrombie in the East Neuk was the original seat of the family. St Monan is said to have been martyred by the Danes in 874, nearly two centuries earlier.

NOMINAL ROLL.

ANSTRUTHER OF THAT ILK.



GEN. 1. No. 1. TABLE 1.

GULIELMUS DE CANDELA, Dominus de Anstruther, is stated by Douglas in his 'Baronage' to have been the undoubted proprietor of the lands of Anstruther, and to have flourished in the reigns of King David I. of Scotland and King Maleolm IV. (1124-1165). He is mentioned in a charter granted by his son Willielmus in the reign of King William the Lion (1165-1214), confirming a grant made by Gulielmus of certain lands in Anstruther to the monks of Balmerino. The fact that he was in a position to make such a grant is evidence that he was in actual possession of the lands.

GEN. 2. No. 2. TABLE 1.

WILLIELMUS DE CANDELA,¹ Dominus de Anstruther, who lived in the reign of King William the Lion, confirmed the above-mentioned grant made by his father to the monks of Balmerino about the year 1213. The piece of land referred to lay on the east side of the Barony of Anstruther, between the Crail road and the sea.

This is the charter the date of which is disputed by Mr D. M. Rose, who believes it to have been granted considerably later.

Children—Henricus (3).

¹ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 347.

GEN. 3. No. 3. TABLE 1.

HENRICUS DE AYNSTROTHER, Dominus de Anstruther, styled in a charter to Balmerino Abbey as "Henry de Anstruther, filius Willielmi de Candela, dominus de Anstruther,"¹ confirmed in 1221 the donation of his father to the monks of Balmerino, and added a grant of grass for four cows and one horse in the common pasture of Anstruther.² He also gave three booths in the town to the Church of Saint Mary of Dryburgh and the monks of Dryburgh.³ He died in the reign of King Alexander III. (1249-1286).

He may be the individual who is said to have married a daughter of Lauder of the Bass.

Children—Henricus (4) and perhaps William (5).

GEN. 4. No. 4. TABLE 1.

HENRICUS DE AYNSTROTHER, Dominus de Anstruther, was probably born in the early years of the thirteenth century, and is most likely the *Sieur d'Enester* or *d'Anster*⁴ who was sent by King Alexander III. to accompany King Louis IX. of France in the Seventh Crusade in 1249. The family tradition is that the Crusader first adopted the immemorial Anstruther charge of three piles, representing the three Passion Nails.

He confirmed the gift of his father to the monks of Dryburgh, 1292. He is almost certainly the Henry de Aynstrother who, in his old age, took the oath to John Baliol and King Edward I. at St Andrews in 1291, and to King Edward, after the battle of Dunbar, at Berwick in 1296 ('Ragman Roll'). He is said to have had more than one child. In his charter to Dryburgh he refers to his wife Margaret; the suggested date of this charter is earlier than 1270.

Children—Willielmus (6).

GEN. 4. No. 5. TABLE 1.

WILLIAM DE ANSTRUTHER,⁵ proprietor of certain lands in Tynedale, which had been part of the Kingdom of Scotland, seems likely to have been a son of Henricus (3). He died in 1288, in which year his son Henry was served heir to his lands in Tynedale, the fourth part of the Manor of Hetherington. This is the William who Mr D. M. Rose⁶ claims to be the William de Candela

¹ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 348.

² Lyon Office Pedigree.

³ Douglas's 'Baronage.'

⁴ 'Diplome de Jacques,' Roxburgh Club publications, quoted by Burke's 'Visitation of Seats and Arms, 1852,' vol. i. p. 193.

⁵ Stevenson's 'Documents,' i. p. 54.

⁶ D. M. R. Pamphlet, 'Notes on the Genealogy of the Anstruthers' (undated), pp. 2 and 3.

who granted the original charter to the Abbey of Balmerino, but there is nothing in the document on which he relies to show that this William was Lord of the Barony of Anstruther, or that he was, as Rose asserts, called "de Candela." It seems more reasonable to regard him as a collateral descendant.

Children—Henry (7).

GEN. 5. No. 6. TABLE 1.

WILLIELMUS DE AYNSTROTHER,¹ Dominus de Anstruther, appears as the son of Henry de Aynstrother in a charter to the monks of Dryburgh, to which Archbishop William Lamberton of St Andrews was witness, confirming donations of his father and grandfather, dated 1306, in the reign of King Robert the Bruce.

This is said to be the individual who adopted the family crest,² two arms in armour raising a battle-axe, and motto "Periissem ni Periissem," after a personal encounter with a treacherous neighbour.³ Several versions of the story are given varying in substance and in detail, and the tradition is alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in a note to 'Waverley.' In more than one version his daughter is mentioned too under the name of Margaret, but as this is the only evidence of that young lady's existence, her name is not included as a separate entry in this Roll. He is said by Wood to have been known under the name of "Fisher Willie," owing to his fondness for accompanying the fishermen to sea. He may be the William de Anstruther⁴ who appeared as a witness at Abererombie in 1270.

Children—Henricus (8), and perhaps Andrew (9) and William (10).

GEN. 5. No. 7. TABLE 1.

HENRY DE ANSTRUTHER,⁵ son of William de Anstruther (5), served heir to his father's lands in Tynedale, one-fourth of the Manor of Hetherington, in August 1288, being at that date over twenty-one years of age. He may be the Henry de Aynstroth who was summoned to serve at the assizes in Cupar in 1312.

GEN. 6. No. 8. TABLE 1.

HENRICUS DE ANSTRUTHER, Dominus de Anstruther, succeeded his father about the year 1320.⁴ By a charter of about 1329 he, "for the good of

¹ Lyon Office Pedigree.

² General Philip Anstruther's Pedigree.

³ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' pp. 350-54. Conolly's 'Fifana.' Barbieri's 'Gazetteer of Fife.'

⁴ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 348.

⁵ Stevenson's 'Documents,' i. p. 54.

his soul and that of his late sponse Matilda, and his father, mother, and all his ancestors and successors, again confirmed to the Church of St Mary of Dryburgh the three booths which had been by gift and confirmation of Henry and William his predecessors." Amongst the witnesses of this charter were Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, Regent during the minority of David Bruce; David de Weems; William Oliphant; Laurent of Wormeston and Henry Hewart. About the same time he also granted to the monks of Dryburgh a messuage with garden and an acre of land ('Reg. de Dryburgh,' p. 251-3).

His wife Matilda¹ is said to have been a Stuart of Rosyth, Fife, a branch of the family whence sprang the Royal House of Stuart.

Children—Ricardus (11), Cecilia (12), and possibly William (13) and John (14).

GEN. 6. No. 9. TABLE 1.

ANDREW DE ANSTRUTHER is mentioned with Christian his relict in the 'Liber de Seone' in 1335, about whom nothing is known otherwise. It would appear possible that he was the son of Willielmus (6).

GEN. 6. No. 10. TABLE 1.

WILLIAM DE ANSTRUTHER² appears as a witness in 1336. He may have been another son of Willielmus (6).

GEN. 7. No. 11. TABLE 1.

RICARDUS DE ANSTRUTHER, Dominus de Anstruther, must have been born early in the fourteenth century. He was son of Henricus (8). There is a charter granted by Sir Patrick of Dunbar, Knight, and Isabella his wife, on 2nd January 1351-2, notifying a grant of the lands of Wester Pitcorthie in Fife which had been made by their vassal Richard of Anstruther to his sister Cecilia and John Strang her husband (Stoddart's 'Scottish Arms,' ii. p. 10), which grant was confirmed in 1362, the thirty-third year of the reign of King David II. The charter was in consideration of the marriage of Cecilia with John Strang, the gift being with remainder to their children.

He married Margaret Gordon,¹ a member of the great Gordon family.

He is said to have lived to a great age, and to have died in the reign of King James I. (1424-1437), but so late a date seems unlikely since, as will be seen below, there was at least one other "Anstruther of that Ilk" during the fourteenth century.

¹ Lyon Office Pedigree.

² Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 348.

Richard is said to have been the first to assume the name of Anstruther as a regular surname.

He was succeeded, according to the Recorded Pedigree,¹ by his "nepos" Robertus, *which term implies one or more intervening generations.*

GEN. 7. No. 12. TABLE 1.

CECILIA DE ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Henricus (8), married in 1351-2 (see above) John Strang of Balcaskie. The Strangs possessed Balcaskie for several centuries, and are now represented by the family of Stronge (Bart.) in the north of Ireland.

GEN. 7. No. 13. TABLE 1.

WILLIAM DE ANSTRUTHER appears in charter² (Crail Burgh Records) given by Richard, Abbot of Balmerino, 20th April 1369, of land on the north side of the High Street of the Burgh of Crail to William de Anstruther and Mariota de his spouse, which land formerly pertained to Richard of Walter and the said Mariota. It is to be noted that the land was Abbey property, and not part of the Barony of Anstruther. It was conveyed to, and not by, William, so that there is nothing in this charter to imply that this William possessed the lands of the Barony. Moreover, if it be true that Ricardus de Anstruther lived to a great age, one would not expect to find another Dominus de Anstruther so early as 1369. The inference is that this William was a brother of Ricardus and son of Henricus (8). Mariota may have been daughter or widow of Richard of Walter.

This was doubtless the William de Aynestruther *balliuis* Burgi de Crail who at Martinmas 1367 hands in his accounts at Perth ('Exchequer Rolls,' Vol. ii. p. 279).

GEN. 7. No. 14. TABLE 1.

JOHN DE ANSTRUTHER, burgess of Anstruther, appears in the 'Chartulary of Saint Nicholas of Aberdeen.'³ It is recorded that in the year 1352 he adorned the altar of St Nicholas with the image of St Mary, on the north side of the aforesaid altar. To whose soul may God be gracious, and bring it into the fatherland of eternal brightness. He was doubtless one of the family, and of this generation.

¹ Lyon Office Pedigree.

² Conolly's 'Fifiana,' p. 119. Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 348.

³ 'Chartulary of St Nicholas of Aberdeen,' vol. ii. p. 14.

GEN. 8. No. 15. TABLE 1.

ANDREW ANSTRUTHER of that Ilk appears in 1392, and four years later, 1396, is described as "of that Ilk." Two documents in the Crail Burgh Records have reference to this Andrew, first,¹ an instrument stating that Andrew Anstruther of that Ilk produced in 1509 an indenture entered into between . . . Anstruther of that Ilk and the Burgh of Crail 19th . . . 13 . . ., regarding the dues and small customs of Anstruther; and second,² an instrument by which the Lords of the Council direct the Sheriffs of Fife, in December 1526, to take cognition in the cause betwixt the Burgh of Crail and John Anstruther of that Ilk anent the validity of an indenture between Andrew Anstruther of that Ilk and the said Burgh dated 19th February 1396 "penes minores customers ville et portus de Anstruther."

This is undoubted evidence that Andrew was lord of the Barony at the date mentioned, and his succession in 1396 is consistent with the statement that Ricardus survived to a great age. The inference is that this Andrew was his son and successor.

Andrew Anstruther appears as a juror in 1400 (Fraser's 'Wemyss Memorials,' i. p. 186).

GEN. 9. No. 16. TABLE 1.

JOHN ANSTRUTHER of that Ilk, and of Morristoun, Berwickshire. On 19th May 1445, King James II. granted to David of Anstruther, son and heir-apparent of John Anstruther of that Ilk, a charter³ of lands of Morristoun in the Sheriffdom of Berwick, which belonged to his said father John. The lands had been recently redeemed from Alan Lauder of Lauder Tower, and were resigned by John in favour of his son.

This charter shows that in 1445 John was possessed of the Barony of Anstruther.

The inference is that he was son of Andrew (15).

Children—David (17), and, it must be assumed, Robert (18).

GEN. 10. No. 17. TABLE 1.

DAVID ANSTRUTHER, possessor of the lands of Morristoun 1445, and described at that date as son and heir-apparent of his father John, who was then lord of the Barony of Anstruther. At that date he is stated to have been over twenty-one years of age. He was born therefore *circa* 1420. There

¹ Conolly's 'Fifana,' p. 125.

² Ibid., p. 137.

³ Historical Manuscripts Commission Report on the MSS. of Colonel David Milne Home, 1902, p. 262.

is no evidence that he ever succeeded his father in the lands of Anstruther. On the other hand, Robert Anstruther, "nepos"¹ of Ricardus (11) is known to have been succeeded in possession of those lands by his son Andrew in 1475. Robert and David were therefore of approximately the same dates, and it seems not unfair to infer that they were brothers, sons of John (16), and that Robert, the younger, eventually succeeded his father in the lands of Anstruther, and his brother in the lands of Morristoun. The fact that Robert's son Andrew was in a position to resign² the lands of Morristoun to George Home in 1490 gives additional support to this supposition. If this be correct, his relationship to Ricardus would be that of great-grandson, a relationship to which the word "nepos" could properly be applied.

GEN. 10. No. 18. TABLES 1, 3, AND 10.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER¹ of that Ilk, described as "nepos" of Ricardus (11), and presumed to be second son of John (16), is said³ to have died in the reign of King James III. (1460-1488).

He married Isobel Balfour. She is described in the French Pedigree⁴ as Isabel "*Beton of*" Balfour, but that is probably incorrect.

He had, besides his successor Andrew, two sons, Robert and David, who, together with David's two sons, David and Robert, went to France about the year 1515, and took service under the French King. The second son, David (third son of Robert), became the ancestor of the Barons d'Anstrude of Bourgogne in France.

Children—Andrew (19), Robert (20), David (21), and perhaps Mariota (22).

GEN. 11. No. 19. TABLE 3.

ANDREW ANSTRUTHER of that Ilk, son of Robert (18), had sasine in Morristoun in 1475 and in Anstruther with the mill during the same year ('Exchequer Rolls,' ix. 676). In February 1483-4 he and Christian Spens, his spouse, were infeft on Andrew's resignation with half the lands of Anstruther with the mill ('Register of the Great Seal,' Vol. ii. No. 1578). He resigned the lands of Morristoun² in the Bailliary of Lauderdale, evidently the last remnant of the southern possessions of the family, in 1490 to George Home of Wedderburn ('Register of the Great Seal,' Vol. ii. No. 1952). His second wife⁵ appears to have been Christian, daughter of Sir James Sandilands of Calder, and widow of David Hepburn of Waughton (who was alive in 1498). In 1504 he enter-

¹ Lyon Office Pedigree.

³ Douglas's 'Baronage.'

² Report on Colouel David Milne Home's MSS., 1902, p. 26.

⁴ 'Généalogie de la Maison D'Anstrude en Écosse et eu France.' M. Lainé, Paris, 1843.

⁵ Douglas's 'Peerage,' vol. viii. p. 384.

tained the King. He appeared at Crail in 1509,¹ in an inquiry relative to the small dues of Anstruther (instrument quoted above). He is said to have been killed at the battle of Flodden, but this probably is a mistake for his son Andrew (24), since he was alive in 1514, his then wife being Janet Borthwick. He was alive in 1542 (charter, 5th October 1542, of John to his son Andrew, wherein she is styled his "noverca"). Christian Spens belonged to the old Fife family of Spens of Wormiston,² near Crail, Constables of Crail, who were in possession of Wormiston before 1440. She was probably daughter of Mariota Anstruther (22), who married Alexander Spens of Wormiston. Wood suggests that Mariota was the aunt of Christian's husband.

Of Janet Borthwick nothing definite is known, but there were Borthwicks³ of Balhouffie, Balmouth, and Gordonshall in East Fife in those days, and she seems likely to have been a member of that family.

Children—John (23), Andrew (24), and perhaps William (31).

GEN. 11. No. 20. TABLE 3.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, son of Robert (18),⁴ went to France with his brother David about the year 1515, and took service with the French King, but not apparently in the Scots Bodyguard, as the name of Anstruther does not appear in the Muster Rolls⁵ till 1530. This Robert must have been a man well on in middle life when he went to France. He returned to Scotland, where he appears to have died unmarried.

GEN. 11. No. 21. TABLES 3 AND 10.

DAVID ANSTRUTHER, son of Robert (18),⁴ went to France with his two sons, David and Robert, and his brother Robert (20) about the year 1515, and took service with the French King, but not apparently in the Scots Bodyguard (as explained above). He remained in France, where his son David married and settled in Bourgogne, thus founding the French Branch of the family, now represented by Baron d'Anstrude, of which an account is given separately (p. 179).

GEN. 11. No. 22. TABLE 3.

MARIOTA ANSTRUTHER, probably daughter of Robert (18), married Alexander Spens of Wormiston,² Constable of Crail, who died before 1497. In 1507 she

¹ Conolly's 'Fifiana,' p. 125.

² Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 452.

³ Ibid., p. 337.

⁴ 'Généalogie D'Anstrude,' pp. 5, 11, and 13.

⁵ 'Scots Guards in France' (Forbes-Leith), Muster Rolls, vol. ii.

resigned, as shown by an instrument in the Crail Burgh Records,¹ certain lands in Crail to her son David Spens, the then owner of Wormiston, and Constable of Crail.

GEN. 12. No. 23. TABLE 3.

JOHN ANSTRUTHER of that Ilk, son of Andrew (19),² was served heir to his father in 1516, and ceased to be a ward in 1517. He had sasine of the lands of Anstruther, 12th July 1517, after they had been in the King's hands for over two years ('Exchequer Rolls,' Vol. xiv. p. 595), when he presumably came of age. It was he who raised with the Burgh of Crail³ the question of the small customs of Anstruther, under the indenture of Andrew Anstruther of that Ilk, dated 19th February 1396, in December 1526 (Crail Burgh Records). He was twice married. In 1528 some of his kinsmen seized one David Lindsay,⁴ and incarcerated him in the Tower of Dreel, for which offence they were cited before the Privy Council, and John and his friend John Strang, younger of Balcaskie, became sureties for William Anstruther and thirty-nine of his accomplices in large sums of money.

His first wife was Margaret Douglas, daughter of Thomas Douglas of Loch Leven. The marriage must have taken place early in the century, and his heir Andrew must have been her son, since he married in 1532.⁵ John and his wife Margaret are said to have obtained concessions of land from King James V. in 1520. His second wife was Elizabeth Spens of the Wormiston family, who was still alive in 1548 (see John (46)). On 5th January 1527, in view of this marriage, he resigned his lands in order that she might have conjoint infeftment, and the King confirmed him and Elizabeth in the mill of Anstruther with the lands, &c., by charter to them and to their lawful heirs ('Register of the Great Seal,' Vol. iii. No. 531). The sons of this marriage were Robert, David, John, and perhaps Peter and Thomas.

Children—Andrew (33), Robert (34), David (35), John (36), and perhaps Thomas (40), Peter (41), Marjory (43), Margaret (44), and Catherine (45).

GEN. 12. No. 24. TABLE 3.

ANDREW ANSTRUTHER, son of Andrew (19),⁵ was killed at the battle of Flodden, 1513.

¹ Conolly's 'Fifiana,' p. 124.

² Wood, p. 354.

³ Conolly, p. 137.

⁴ D. M. R., 'Notes on the Genealogy of the Anstruthers,' p. 6.

⁵ 'Généalogie D'Anstrude,' p. 6.

GEN. 12. No. 25 AND 1 F. TABLES 3 AND 10.

DAVID ANSTRUTHER, son of David (21), settled in Bourgogne.¹ He married Claude de Mussy, and became ancestor of the Barons d'Anstrude of France. For their genealogy see Tables 10 and 11.

GEN. 12. No. 26. TABLE 3.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, son of David (21).¹ He went out to France with his father, his uncle Robert (20), and his brother David (25), and settled there. He joined the Scots Guard of the King of France in 1540,² and rose to be Ensign in 1559. He was Captain of the Château of Guise, and received a gift of 250 livres tournois in 1572 in consideration of his services both in the war and on other occasions. He was of advanced age in 1581 when he gave a power of attorney to his nephew Arnoul Anstrude. His will, made 24th April 1580, has been preserved, and is, from the genealogical point of view, of much interest, since he makes specific legacies to his nephew John Beton, "Seigneur de Balfour en Écosse," to Robert Beton, James Beton, his brothers, and their three sisters. Also to Robert Strang de Balguerge (probably Balcaskie), his nephew, and Agnes Beton, his niece, and their children. To Robert d'Anstrude, his nephew "demeurent en Écosse," and Jean Duffins. To Jean Anstrude, his other nephew in Scotland, and his sister Marguerite. To Florent Strang, his nephew, and his sisters. To Sieur Anstrude, his cousin, "a sum to be divided amongst such of his children as he may select." To his nephews Arnoul, David, and Robert d'Anstrude, who are to pay 400 livres to Mad^{lle} de la Carrière, and 200 livres to the "petite fille" of the late Captain Gordon; and, lastly, 600 livres to Robert Anstrude, "petit cousin" of the testator, and page to the Comte de Saulx (Preuves de 1737). It seems evident that this last Robert died in France, unmarried, at some date after 1581.

An inventory³ of his estate was also registered in Edinburgh on 27th January 1589 by John Beton of Balfour, his sister's son, in which he is specifically described as Ensign in the Scottish Guard in France, which two facts render the identity certain. The inventory relates to money owing by John Anstruther of that Ilk under a bond dated Paris, 15th September 1572. From this document it appears that Robert died in November 1583.

Mr James Melville, minister of Kilrenny and Anstruther (extracts of whose 'Diary' were published by the Bannatyne Club in 1829) relates, under the year 1580, how Captain Robert Anstruther (who he describes incorrectly as "father

¹ 'Généalogie D'Anstrude,' pp. 11, 12, 13.

² 'Scots Guards in France' (Forbes-Leith), Muster Rolls, vol. ii.

³ 'Edinburgh Testaments,' 1514-1600.

brother" to the then Laird (John, 46), since Robert in his will designates him cousin), who had spent his whole life in the wars in France and had attained there to honour and riches, moved by conscience came home to end his life in his own country, and in the Reformed Church therein, and offered himself as a penitent to the Assembly for being so many years present at mass with his master the King of France, knowing the idolatry thereof, and professing the true religion in his heart. Melville states that Robert Anstruther was received in the favour of the Kirk the winter after, and within a year died happily full of days. He describes him a very wise and valiant man in arms who had spent all his time in the wars with great honour, and states that he left to the poor of Kilrenny, where he was born and where he died, the sum of a thousand merks.

GEN. 12. No. 27. TABLE 3.

. . . ANSTRUTHER, brother of Robert (26), and father of the nephew Robert mentioned in the above will.

GEN. 12. No. 28. TABLE 3.

. . . ANSTRUTHER, brother of Robert (26), and father of the nephew Jean and niece Marguerite mentioned in the above will.

Note.—Either — (27) or — (28) may have been the Alexander Anstruther (32), witness to a charter signed at Anstruther 30th October 1532, or William Anstruther (31).

GEN. 12. No. 29. TABLE 3.

AGNES ANSTRUTHER, sister of Robert (26), born 1506. She was wife of John Beton of Balfour,¹ by whom she had three sons—John, Robert, and James, and four daughters. Christian married Melville of Carnbee, Margaret married John Row, Agnes married Robert Strang, portioner of Kilrenny, and Catherine married William Tweedie of Drumelzier. Those children are mentioned in the above will. Agnes Beton died on 14th February 1582, aged seventy-six (Lamont's 'Diary,' p. 328).

GEN. 12. No. 30. TABLE 3.

. . . ANSTRUTHER, sister of Robert (26), and wife of . . . Strang, by whom she had a son Florent and two daughters, mentioned in the above will. From

¹ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' pp. 376-77.

the will it would appear that the Robert Strang who married Agnes Beton may have been another son, as he is specifically mentioned as a *nephew* of the testator.

GEN. 12. No. 31. TABLE 3.

WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER. It is recorded that in 1528 John Anstruther (23),¹ the then laird, with his friend John Strang of Balcaskie, became surety for his kinsman William Anstruther and thirty-nine of his accomplices who had seized one David Lindsay, and had incarcerated him in the Tower of Dreel. This may have been one of the brothers of David (25) and Robert (26), whose existence is proved by the latter's will, but whose names are not known (see . . . (27) and . . . (28)). If so, he was cousin of the laird.

GEN. 12. No. 32. TABLE 3.

ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER. His name appears as a witness to a charter dated 30th October 1532 ('Reg. Great Seal,' Vol. iii. No. 2800) with Alexander and Andrew Abererombie. He may have been the other brother of David (25) and Robert (26) (see above), and thus a cousin of the laird.

GEN. 13. No. 33. TABLE 3.

ANDREW ANSTRUTHER, younger, of that Ilk, son of John (23),² married in 1532 Margaret, daughter of Thomas Abererombie of that Ilk (charter of 5th October 1532),³ he being the son of his father's first marriage with Margaret Douglas. He was killed in his father's lifetime at the battle of Pinkiecleugh, at which, on 10th September 1547, the Scots were so disastrously defeated by the Lord Protector Somerset that the day was known for generations as Black Saturday. The Abercrombies⁴ were a very old family mentioned as early as 1150. They were certainly lairds of Abererombie in 1270, and continued so till 1627.

Children—John (46).

GEN. 13. No. 34. TABLE 3.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, son of John (23) by his second marriage with Elizabeth Spens in 1527. He was probably the Robert Anstruther² who had com-

¹ D. M. R., 'Notes on the Genealogy of the Anstruthers,' p. 6.

² Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' pp. 354-55.

³ Douglas's 'Baronage.'

⁴ Wood, pp. 251-52.

mand of the island of Inehkeith with forty hagbutter (‘Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, 1559-66’), and in the following year was made commander of the Castle of Dumbarton. He may also have been the individual who in 1581 acquired the Barony of Orniston, which he resigned in 1585 to Ker of Cesford. He or Robert (37) may have been the witness to the deed of sale of land in 1575 to Margaret Learmonth, wife of John Anstruther (46) (‘Reg. Great Seal,’ Vol. iv. No. 2513).

GEN. 13. No. 35. TABLE 3.

DAVID ANSTRUTHER, son of John (23). From about 1557 there appears to have been a third David Anstruther¹ serving in the Scots Guard of the King of France, and this was certainly the case in 1571, when three David Anstruthers appear in one and the same list. This David was probably the second of the three, David “le jeune” being son of David (25).² He may also be the David who had a safe-conduct from Queen Elizabeth to go to France for Queen Mary of Scotland in 1566. With his brother Andrew (33) and William Strang he was, 13th May 1497, directed to infest Janet Melville, daughter and heiress of the late William Melville, in lands of Carnbee (Laing Charters, No. 231).

GEN. 13. No. 36. TABLE 3.

JOHN ANSTRUTHER, son of John (23).³ On the 18th August 1570, John Anstruther of that Ilk (46) was accused with his son James and his *uncle* John of having assaulted the King’s messenger, which proves that his father Andrew (33) had a brother John alive at that date.

GEN. 13. No. 37. TABLE 3.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, mentioned in the will of Robert (26) as his nephew residing in Scotland, 1580, and therefore son of one of his unnamed brothers . . . (27) or . . . (28). He may have been the witness to a deed in 1575 (see Robert (34)).

¹ ‘Scots Guards in France’ (Forbes-Leith), Muster Rolls, vol. ii.

² Wood’s ‘East Neuk of Fife,’ p. 355.

³ ‘Register of the Privy Council,’ vol. xiv. p. 76, First Series.

GEN. 13. No. 38. TABLE 3.

JOHN (JEAN) ANSTRUTHER, mentioned in will of Robert (26) as his other nephew in Scotland, with sister Marguerite, and therefore son of either . . . (27) or . . . (28). He may be John, the Notary (49), but the dates rather indicate that that John was of a later generation.

GEN. 13. No. 39. TABLE 3.

MARGUERITE ANSTRUTHER, sister of John (38) (see above).

GEN. 13. No. 40. TABLE 3.

THOMAS ANSTRUTHER, a witness to a charter of James Sandilands, 9th August 1578, with John Strang of Balcaskie, signed at Baleaskie ('Reg. Great Seal,' Vol. v. No. 123). There is also a reference in 1643 ('Reg. Great Seal,' Vol. ix. No. 1373) to lands in Anstruther that had belonged to Thomas Anstruther. These facts suggest that he was either brother or eousin of Andrew (33).

GEN. 13. No. 41. TABLE 3.

PETER ANSTRUTHER. The inventory¹ is recorded in Edinburgh of the effects of Captain Peter Anstruther, who died in Flanders in 1580 while serving with the Scots Brigade. It was given in in 1589 by Robert Strang, portioner of Kilrenny.² This is the Robert Strang—mentioned as his nephew in the will of Robert (26)—who married Agnes Beton of Balfour, daughter of Agnes Anstruther (29), and herself a niece of Robert (26). This fact suggests that Peter may have been another nephew of Robert (26), dead before his will was made (April 1580),³ rather than as has been supposed a brother of John (46) or of Andrew (33).

GEN. 13. No. 42. TABLE 3.

ADAM ANSTRUTHER. In the year 1578 there were no fewer than six Anstruthers⁴ (Anstrudes) on the Muster Roll of the Scots Life Guards to the King of France—namely, Robert (26), Ensigne; David (25 and 1 F) (exempt);

¹ 'Edinburgh Testaments,' 1514-1600.

² Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 380.

³ Ibid., p. 355.

⁴ 'Scots Guards in France' (Forbes-Leith), Muster Rolls, vol. ii. pp. 182-83.

David (le jeune) (3 F), Areher du Corps ; Arnoul (27), Areher de la Garde ; Robert (4 F) and Adam, both Arehers de la Garde. Arnoul, David, and Robert were the sons of David (1 F and 25) and nephews of Robert (26), Ensigne to the Corps. It would seem likely that Adam was another nephew, and son of one of the unnamed brothers named in Robert's will, viz., . . . (27) or . . . (28). He may not have been alive when the will was made in 1580.

GEN. 13. No. 43. TABLE 3.

MARJORY ANSTRUTHER,¹ wife of David Howieson in Anstruther. Wood suggests that she, as well as Margaret and Catherine (see below), was a daughter of John (23).

GEN. 13. No. 44. TABLE 3.

MARGARET ANSTRUTHER,¹ wife of Thomas Wood, perhaps the minister of Carnbee, supposed to be sister of Marjory (43) and daughter of John (23) ('Rentale Saneti Andree.' Scottish History Society publication).

GEN. 13. No. 45. TABLE 3.

CATHERINE ANSTRUTHER,¹ wife of Robert Ward, 1549, supposed sister of Marjory (43) and Margaret (44).

GEN. 14. No. 46. TABLE 3.

JOHN ANSTRUTHER of that ilk, son of Andrew (33),² served heir to both his father and his grandfather. On 26th October 1548 he had sasine of the mains of Anstruther with the mill, together with all the rest of the lands in the lordship, reserving, however, the terece of the wife of his grandfather, the late John Anstruther ('Exchequer Rolls,' Vol. xviii. p. 448). In the following year he married Margaret Clephane ('Reg. Great Seal,' Vol. iv. No. 357 ; charter 26th July 1549), the daughter of John Clephane of Carslogie (near Cupar), with the consent of Henry Douglas, his Curator ('Exchequer Rolls,' Vol. iv. p. 357), so that at that date he was not of full age. She died in August 1574 (Anstruther Parish Register) ; will proved the following November ('Edinburgh Testaments').

Mr D. M. Rose relates that John's neighbours at Pittenweem in 1565 seized the Danish ship *Red Pink*, and John was ordered to present the delinquents to their Majesties, who instructed Robert Leslie of Ardersier to take possession

¹ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 355.

² Lyon Office Pedigree.

of the ship. During the same year John signed a bond to "truly serve the King and Queen," and became cautioner in large sums for some of his neighbours, "gentlemen of Fyfe wardit in the Northland." He was one of those who became surety for his kinsman, Douglas of Lochleven.

In 1570¹ he was accused along with his son James and his uncle John of having on two occasions assaulted the King's messenger while the latter was riding in "sober and single manner." On 25th October 1571 his eldest son and heir James entered into a contract of marriage with Janet, daughter of Thomas Scott of Abbotshall ('Reg. Great Seal,' Vol. xxxiii. No. 112), in terms of which a charter was granted to the said James and Janet Scott of the mill of Anstruther and the house of Anstruther, which had been conveyed to them in February of that year, and which had once been occupied by John, and also conveying to them the Barony of Anstruther with the Tower, &c., all of which John Anstruther of that Ilk had resigned (Anstruther Burgh Records²). The King erected the town of Anstruther into a free Burgh of Barony, with liberty of free burgesses, empowering them with the advice of John and James and their heirs to elect baillies. He also authorised John to make a harbour in the said town with safe anchorage for great and small ships ('Reg. Great Seal,' Vol. xxxiii. No. 112).

At that date, therefore, James entered into joint possession of the estates. Before 1575 John married as his second wife Margaret Learmonth,³ daughter of Learmonth of Dairsie, and widow of Sir David Spens of Wormiston and of the gallant Kirkaldy of Grange, and he appears to have taken up his residence at Wormiston. She is mentioned in 1593 ('Reg. Great Seal,' Vol. vi. No. 2149), and was alive in 1598 (Wood).

The alliance, says Rose, brought on him much trouble and worry, for those who did her husband to death continued their persecutions against her. Thus, on 20th May 1578, John had to become surety for his lady, besides being ordered to present her before the King and Council on 20th February following ('Register of the Privy Council for Scotland,' Vol. iii. pp. 75 and 96). Besides his interest in the town of Anstruther, John was also an agriculturist, and sought to improve his houses and lands. At Wormiston, where he lived for many years, he carried out improvements and planted many ash trees. The people of Crail resented his innovations, more particularly his enclosures, and during his absence in attendance on the King at St Andrews in August of 1583, two hundred of them made an attack on the house, scattered his newly-planted trees and east down the dykes, and beat his woman servant, rendering her bedfast ('Register of the Privy Council for Scotland,' Vol. iii. p. 616). In 1584, owing to their opposition, his election to the Provostship was annulled by the Lords of Council. In 1587 he was entrusted with the safe-custody of a wild borderer—John Nixon, son of Clem of Hie Ashes, who, however, effected his escape.

¹ 'Register of the Privy Council,' vol. xiv. p. 76, First Series.

² Conolly's 'Fifiana,' p. 296.

³ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' pp. 355 and 453.

He must also have been the Laird¹ who, with his neighbours, received and entertained the officers and crew to the number of thirteen score, "for the maist part young beardless men, silly, trauehled, and hungered," of the vessel which had formed part of the Spanish Armada (1588) which had been wrecked in the Orkneys, under the command of General Jan Gomez de Medina. In return for this kindness Don John Gomez of Medina, at a later date, obtained from the King of Spain the release of a vessel belonging to Anstruther, which had been detained in a Spanish port, entertained the crew, and sent back with them his warmest respects and good wishes to the minister, magistrates, and the rest of his old friends and benefactors (Rev. James Melville's 'Diary').

John represented his own Burgh in Parliament, and survived to a ripe old age, dying in 1610, having evidently joined the Reformed Faith.

Children—James (51), Andrew (52), John (53), Grizel (54), Margaret (55), Alisoun (56).

GEN. 14. No. 47. TABLE 3.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, mentioned in the will of Robert (26) as Robert Anstrude, "petit eousin" to the testator, and page to the Comte de Saulx. Now David (2 F), nephew of Robert (26), was Captain of the town and Castle of Saulx-le-Due in 1602, and it is quite likely that a young eousin of his might have come out from Scotland as page to the Comte. David (35), a younger brother of Andrew (33), seems to have come out to serve in the Scots Guard. There is no record of his marriage, but it is possible that this Robert was his son.

GEN. 14. No. 48. TABLE 3.

JAMES ANSTRUTHER. On 13th August 1577 there appears a Notarial Instrument respecting property at Dunfermline (Laing Charters, No. 948) drawn up by James Anstruther, notary public. John (49) was also a notary, and they may have been brothers.

GEN. 14. No. 49. TABLE 3.

JOHN ANSTRUTHER. At Perth a charter ('Reg. Great Seal,' Vol. v. No. 592) refers to the sale in 1581 of land to Robert Strang in Kilrenny and Agnes Beton his wife, nephew and niece of Robert (26). John Anstruther, notary, was a witness. He also appears as witness to a charter ('Reg. Great Seal,' Vol. vii. No. 846) of James Lumsdaine of Airdrie, 24th June 1591, and again to a deed signed at Balmouth, 1st June 1613.

¹ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' pp. 365-66.

From this it would seem that he lived and practised at Anstruther, possibly with James (48), and they may have been descendants of one of the unnamed brothers of Robert (26)—viz., . . . (27) and . . . (28). One of his nephews in Scotland was named John (Jean) (38), but the date 1613 seems rather late for that John to have been acting. They might be his sons.

GEN. 14. No. 50. TABLE 3.

HENRY ANSTRUTHER appears as a witness on two occasions, in 1564 in a charter (Laing Charters, No. 772) of the Bishop of Galloway relating to lands in Tungland in Galloway, and in 1565 in a charter completed in Edinburgh ('Reg. Great Seal,' Vol. iv. No. 1719).

Who he was, or what was the connection with Galloway, is not at all clear, the only relative bit of information being that Roger Anstruther (58) alienated a bit of land in Tungland, apparently little more than a croft, in 1611. Henry and Roger were no doubt related, possibly father and son, but there is nothing to establish their connection with the family at Anstruther.

GEN. 15. No. 51. TABLE 3.

SIR JAMES ANSTRUTHER, fiar of that Ilk, son of John (46). Although the house, lands, and Barony were resigned in his favour by his father in 1571, it seems from the documents that the father still retained powers, and it was he and not James who was party to the agreement (in which the name of Robert Strang, Kilrenny, also appears) with Mr James Melville, minister of Kilrenny, dated 1592 (Anstruther Burgh Records ¹), anent the planting of a kirk at Anstruther, and since James died in the lifetime of his father, 1606, he can never have come into full possession of the estate.

James was a great favourite at Court, and was knighted by King James VI. In 1585 he was appointed Heritable Carver of King James, and in 1592 he became Master of the Queen's Household and Joint High Treasurer. He was one of the Fife adventurers who in 1598 undertook to develop the "extraordinary rich resources" of the hitherto "maist barbourous Isle of Lews," an attempt at colonisation which ignominiously failed. By 1603 he had lost the royal favour. He married in 1571 Jean Scott, daughter of Thomas Scott of Abbotshall, Fife, as in that year the House of Anstruther in the town of Anstruther was made over to him and his wife by his father (Anstruther Burgh Records ¹).

Children—Sir William (59), Sir Robert (60), James (61), Agnes (62), Jean (63), Grizel (or Christian) (64), Margaret (65), Catherine (66), Elizabeth (or Margaret) (67).

¹ Conolly's 'Fifiana,' p. 296.

GEN. 15. No. 52. TABLE 3

ANDREW ANSTRUTHER, son of John (46). He was had up before the Kirk Session of St Andrews ('Records,' ii. p. 557), and is there described as son of John Anstruther of that Ilk.

GEN. 15. No. 53. TABLE 3.

JOHN ANSTRUTHER. A like fate befell John, "brother to Lady Kinkell," *i.e.*, Margaret (55), wife of Monipenny of Kinkell, and daughter of John (46) ('Records,' ii. pp. 684, 690). This John is probably the John Anstruther, vicar of Kilrenny, who, in October 1591, assigned to James Melville, minister of Kilrenny, a croft, dovecot, and Tiend of fish (Anstruther Burgh Records¹), and who married, after 1590, Jean Lindsay,² widow of John Melville of Carnbee, and daughter of Lord Lindsay of the Byres.

GEN. 15. No. 54. TABLE 3.

GRIZEL (or MARGARET) ANSTRUTHER, daughter of John (46). Though called Margaret in the Recorded Pedigree, the undoubted fact that she had a sister named Margaret (55) makes the name Grizel more likely to be correct. She married³ John Forret of Fingask, and died before 1639.

GEN. 15. No. 55. TABLE 3.

MARGARET ANSTRUTHER, daughter of John (46). She married,³ on 6th August 1570, Alexander Monipenny of Kinkell (Lamont's 'Diary,' Appendix, p. 227), and is referred to as "Lady Kinkell" in the St Andrews Kirk Session Records (ii. p. 684).

GEN. 15. No. 56. TABLE 3.

ALISOUN ANSTRUTHER, daughter of John (46). At least this is stated definitely as a fact by Mr D. M. Rose and by Wood (p. 355). She married Alexander Nairn, surgeon in St Andrews, and before 24th June 1592 the proclamation of her proposed marriage with Alexander Nieholson was thrice made in Cupar ('Kirk Session Records,' ii. p. 741). The fact that Sir James received

¹ Conolly's 'Fifiana,' p. 296.² Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' pp. 368, 355, and 331.³ *Ibid.*, p. 355.

from King James VI. a gift of the escheat of Alison Anstruther, spouse to Alexander Nicolsoun, on 31st October 1594 ('Registrum Secreti Sigilli,' lxvii. folio 1) seems to confirm the family connection. "Letters of horning" had been raised against Alison at the instance of Judith and Helen Nairns for "not fulfilling to them a decreit of spuilzie"¹ after remaining under process for a year and a day.

GEN. 15. No. 57. TABLE 3.

DAVID ANSTRUTHER. David Anstruther of West Barnis is mentioned in the 'Exchequer Rolls' (Vol. vii. No. 1109) in 1627, but there is nothing by which his relationship to the head of the family can be determined.

GEN. 15. No. 58. TABLE 3.

ROGER ANSTRUTHER. As recorded under Henry (50), whose son he may have been, a charter of the Bishop of Galloway of 1564 exists, to which Henry was witness, and another of 25th January 1614 (Laing Charters, No. 1698), both of which relate to lands in Tunland, Galloway. The latter charter confirms a charter of alienation, dated 25th March 1611, by Roger Anstruther in Tunland in favour of Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar.

GEN. 16. No. 59. TABLE 3.

SIR WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER of that Ilk, son of Sir James (51). He was served heir to his father on 5th February 1606 (Fife Retours).² In 1594 he grievously offended the King, so that on 3rd October of that year John Borthwick of Glengelt became surety in £5000 that William Anstruther would go beyond the seas within thirty days and not return without license. Within a few years, however, he must have regained the favour of King James VI., for he became a Gentleman of the Bedchamber, was knighted at his coronation as King of England, 24th July 1603, and accompanied him to England. He was made a burgess of Portsmouth in 1603, was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1609. In 1607 he was to have acted as second to James, Commendator of Melrose, in his proposed duel with the Master of Caithness; but the Lords of the Council, getting wind of the affair through Caithness, all the parties were

¹ Spuilzie=intermeddling with moveable goods in the possession of another without consent of that other.

² 'Register of the Privy Council of Scotland,' vol. v. p. 639.

warded in the castle. In 1608 he, with the consent of Euphemia Wemyss, his spouse, conveyed the mill of Anstruther to Robert Richardson and Christian Arnot, his spouse ('Exchequer Rolls,' Vol. vii. p. 2149). Again in 1611 he gave a charter of the whole of the lands, town, and Barony of Anstruther to Patriek Black, tailor to Henry, Prince of Wales ('Exchequer Rolls,' Vol. vii. p. 555). This was only reversed in December 1619 ('Exchequer Rolls,' Vol. vii. p. 2107), when the lands and Barony were restored to him. This transaction and its reversal are doubtless the origin of the tradition, recorded in Wood, pp. 356-58, and Conolly's 'Fifiana,' pp. 187-8 (see page 50), that he brought about the restoration by means of the stratagem of weaving a very costly suit and of obtaining the King's authority to keep the lands of Anstruther as long as he could the suit, which was thereafter put carefully away and preserved as an heirloom in the family. It is recorded that Patriek Black actually entered into possession of the lands of Anstruther, and issued charters to vassals.

Sir William again, in 1629,¹ conveyed the lands of Piteorthie and his whole estate of Anstruther to his uncle, Sir James Scott of Abbotshall, and John Wood, but under reversion. He received a grant of the mill and mill lands of Pittenweem, with the office of baillie of the lordship and barony, on the resignation of Thomas, Earl of Kellie, in 1630, but against the ratification of this grant the Commissioner of the Burgh vigorously protested.

He was one of those deputed by the King to offer a bishopric to James Melville, minister of Kilrenny and Anstruther (Calderwood, vi. 635). In 1639-41 he petitioned the General Assembly for the erection of a kirk and kirkyard at Anstruther-Easter, and to his exertions and influence was due the creation of the parish.

The patronage of the new church at East Anstruther was vested in Sir William (Anstruther Burgh Records,² charter undated).

Sir William was in high favour with King Charles I., being one of the Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber. On 6th May 1647 he had a new grant of the lands, town, and Barony of Anstruther, the whole being erected into a free Barony entailed, failing heirs of his own body, on his nephew, Philip Anstruther, lawful son of his late brother, Sir Robert ('Reg. Great Seal,' Vol. ix. No. 1767).

Although Sir William succeeded his father in 1606, it was not until 1610 that his grandfather John (46) died, and he came into full possession of the estate. He married in 1601 Euphemia Wemyss, for some time a lady-in-waiting to Queen Anne, wife of King James VI. and I.,³ daughter of Sir Andrew Wemyss of Myreairnie, near Cupar, a Lord of Session, by whom he had, according to Nisbet (Vol. ii., App., p. 308), a daughter Anne, though Douglas records that he had no issue. He died in 1649 at an advanced age.

Children—Anne (68).

¹ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 358.

² Conolly's 'Fifiana,' p. 296.

³ Sir W. Fraser's 'Memorials of the Family of Wemyss of Wemyss,' Vol. i. p. 62.

GEN. 16. No. 60. TABLE 3.

SIR ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, son of Sir James (51), baptised 23rd April 1578, one of the earliest legible entries in the Anstruther-Wester Parish Register. He was a man of great talent, and frequently engaged in negotiations of state.¹ He became Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King James VI. and I., and was knighted at Newmarket 3rd February 1614-15. In 1620 he was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Norway, where he commended himself to King Christian no less as a boon companion than as a diplomatist. As Ambassador on more than one occasion to Denmark he was on intimate terms with the King, so much so that, as is related in De la Pryme's 'Diary,' the King actually resigned the crown to him for three days (see page 54). He also received from King Christian a ship-load of timber to build his house, probably the new house at Wheatley. He became a Privy Councillor in the reign of King Charles I. He was sent as Ambassador to the Emperor and States of Germany at Nuremberg, and was also appointed² by King Charles and by Frederic, the "Winter" King of Bohemia, their plenipotentiary at the diets at Mulhausen, 1627, and at Ratisbon, 1630. He also went as Ambassador to the meeting of Princes of Germany at Heilbron, 1633, and at Frankfort, 1634.

He married Mary Swift, daughter of Sir Robert Swift of Rotherham, Yorkshire (De la Pryme says when she was but ten years old), who brought to her husband the estate of Wheatley, near Doncaster, where he made his home. She died in St Martin's-in-the-Field, London, in 1652. Admonition granted to her son Robert (Probate Office, Somerset House).

An account of his life appears in Lloyd's 'State Worthies,' p. 951 (see page 55). Some of his official correspondence is preserved in the account of the disastrous Scots Expedition to Norway in 1612 (by Thomas Mitchel: Nelson & Sons, 1886). Taylor, the "Water Poet," mentions the hospitality he received from Sir Robert Anstruther at Doncaster when on his way to Scotland (Hume Brown, 'Early Travellers in Scotland': David Douglas, 1891).

He died on 6th January 1644-5 (Genealogist, new series), and was buried in Westminster Abbey.³

Children—William (69), Robert (70), Sir Philip (71), Sarah (72), Ursula or Elizabeth (73), Sophia (74).

GEN. 16. No. 61. TABLE 3.

JAMES ANSTRUTHER, son of Sir James (51), born 23rd August 1579.⁴

¹ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' pp. 358-59.

² 'Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia' (M. A. Green), p. 276.

³ Foster's 'Scottish Members of Parliament.'

⁴ Anstruther-Wester Parish Register.

GEN. 16. No. 62. TABLE 3.

AGNES ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir James (51). Born 9th June 1583, and baptised 9th July 1583.¹ She married James Tweedie of Dryness in Wester Deans ('Reg. Great Seal,' Vol. viii. No. 1672).

GEN. 16. No. 63. TABLE 3.

JEAN ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir James (51). She married first, James Douglas, Commendator of Melrose, and second, Sir John Riddell of that Ilk ('Reg. Great Seal,' Vol. viii. No. 1597). She is presumably the Dame Jean Anstruther who had sasine of a portion of land in 1637 (P. Reg. Sasine, Fife). She occupied the present manse² of Anstruther-Easter, which went by the name of Lady Melros' House as late as 1713. The house had been built by James Melville, minister of Kilrenny and Anstruther, in 1590 on a piece of land given him by the then laird of Anstruther, John (46), and was sold by Melville's son Ephraim in 1637 to the then laird, Sir William (59), for a manor-house. After that it appears to have been inhabited by Sir William's sister, commonly called Lady Melrose,³ who about that time had become a widow. Apparently she was living there in 1659, her second marriage notwithstanding. In 1713 Sir John Anstruther exambled the house with the Burgh for a house in Pend Wynd, since when it has been the manse of Anstruther-Easter.

GEN. 16. No. 64. TABLE 3.

CHRISTIAN (or GRIZEL) ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir James (51). She married Robert Alexander, Member of Parliament⁴ for Anstruther-Easter.

GEN. 16. No. 65. TABLE 3.

MARGARET ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir James (51). She married, according to Wood,⁵ James Tweedie of Drumelzier. This marriage is not recorded elsewhere, and it seems a little doubtful.

¹ Anstruther-Wester Parish Register.

³ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 363.

² Conolly's 'Fifana,' pp. 180-83.

⁴ Foster's 'Scottish Members of Parliament.'

⁵ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 356.

GEN. 16. No. 66. TABLE 3.

CATHERINE ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir James (51). She married Robert Clephane.¹

GEN. 16. No. 67. TABLE 3.

ELIZABETH (or MARGARET) ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir James (51). She married¹ first, Archibald Heryng of Drums; second, James Forret of Fingask. But it is clear from the 'Register Great Seal' (Vol. v. No. 1003) that the Christian name of Archibald Hering's wife, 1586, was Margaret and not Elizabeth. This makes two daughters named Margaret (see No. 65).

GEN. 17. No. 68. TABLE 3.

ANNE ANSTRUTHER, daughter and only child of Sir William (59). She is said by Nisbet (Vol. ii., Appendix, p. 306) to have been the second wife of Sir John Riddell of Riddell. Other authorities declare that Sir William died without issue.

GEN. 17. No. 69. TABLE 3.

WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER, eldest son of Sir Robert (60). Born 5th February 1625. He was apparently educated at Aberdeen 1641. Though there is no record of his death, it must have occurred before 1644, as his next brother, Robert (70), then became his father's heir.

GEN. 17. No. 70. TABLE 3.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER of Wheatley, eldest son of Sir Robert (60). Born 1629 or 1630, since his age is given as fifteen at his father's death in 1644, he married Anne, daughter of Sir John Corbett of Stoke, Shropshire. He became owner of Wheatley, but had no son to succeed him.

Children—Agnes (76), Frances (77).

¹ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 356.

GEN. 17. No. 71. TABLES 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, AND 9.

SIR PHILIP ANSTRUTHER of that Ilk, Knight, second son of Sir Robert (60). Born about 1631.¹ He was a Royalist, and served in the Royal Army at the Battle of Worcester, 1651, where he was taken prisoner. In 1654² he was fined 1000 merks by Oliver Cromwell, and his estates were sequestrated until after the Restoration in 1660. In 1669 Parliament ratified the grant to him of the lands of Anstruther, described as the town and Barony of Anstruther, with the tower, fortalice, mill, &c., in the parish of Kilrenny, the mill of Pittenweem with certain aeres lying thereabout, the fish-house in West Anstruther, the bailiary of Pittenweem, with the south half of Balhousie and the manor-place. Sir Philip was knighted by King Charles II. at Seone on 1st January 1651, and on 14th February 1651 he entertained the King at Anstruther during his progress through Fife (Lamont's 'Diary,' p. 27), on which occasion the King presented him with three gold cups, still in possession of the present head of the House. It is believed that it was the reference by the King on that occasion to the Tower of Dreel as "a crow's nest" that led to the building of a new manor-house—named Anstruther Place³—in 1663 (see page 52).

Sir Philip purchased the estate of Airdrie in 1674 (P. Reg. Sasine, Fife). He served in Parliament⁴ for Fife 1665-7 and in 1678.

His neighbours in Pittenweem became notorious for holding conventicles, which in 1679 Sir Philip was ordered to suppress. He watched the progress of his own Burgh with fatherly care, acting in 1689 as overseer for the election of the magistrates. At the same time he took an interest in Church affairs, and presented an Act for settling ecclesiastical government.

He married Christian,⁵ daughter of Sir James Lumsdaine of Innergelly, a Major-General in the Scottish Army, who served with distinction under Gustavus Adolphus.

The Lumsdaines are one of the very old East Fife families, having been in possession of Airdrie from the middle of the fifteenth century until 1607. Sir James was a member of that family, and bought Innergelly, still in the possession of his descendants, in 1630. Sir Philip, who recorded his Coat of Arms *circa* 1672, died in 1702.

Children—Sir William (78), Sir James (79), Sir Robert (80), Sir Philip (81), Sir Alexander (82), David (83), John (84), Sophia (85), Anna (86), Mary (87).

GEN. 17. No. 72. TABLE 3.

SARAH ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir Robert (60). Baptised at Doncaster⁶ 29th October 1644.

¹ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 358.

³ Conolly's 'Fifiana,' p. 189.

⁵ Lyon Office Pedigree.

² Crawford's 'Lives of Chancellors,' Appendix.

⁴ Foster's 'Scottish Members of Parliament.'

⁶ Doncaster Parish Register.

GEN. 17. No. 73. TABLE 3.

URSULA (or ELIZABETH) ANSTRUTHER, daughter¹ of Sir Robert (60). Although in the recorded pedigree the name of Elizabeth is given, other authorities (Douglas' 'Baronage' and Nisbet Appendix) give it as Ursula, which was in fact the name of her grandmother, Mary Swift's mother. She married George Austen of Shalford, near Guildford, Surrey.

GEN. 17. No. 74. TABLE 3.

SOPHIA ANSTRUTHER, daughter² of Sir Robert (60).

GEN. 17. No. 75. TABLE 3.

WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER, matriculated at Cambridge University 1623. Probably the William Anstruther who married³ first, Isabella Alexander, and second, Helen . . ., mentioned 4th April 1673 (P. Reg. Sasine, Fife).

Children—Philip (88).

GEN. 18. No. 76. TABLE 3.

AGNES ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Robert (70). Born at Doncaster.

GEN. 18. No. 77. TABLE 3.

FRANCES ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Robert (70). Born at Doncaster.² She married 1690-1 Jonathan Compton, widower, of the Inner Temple. Her age then "about thirty" (Harleian Society, Vol. xxxi., 1890).

GEN. 18. No. 78. TABLES 3, 4, AND 5.

SIR WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER of that Ilk, eldest son of Sir Philip (71). He served in Parliament⁴ as Commissioner for the shire 1681-2, 1689-1702, and 1702-7. He took the side of William of Orange in the Revolution, and sup-

¹ Lyon Office Pedigree.

³ Anstruther-Wester Parish Register.

² Doncaster Parish Register.

⁴ Foster's 'Scottish Members of Parliament.'

ported the legislative Union with England in 1707. He was appointed Ordinary Lord of Session in 1680,¹ and a Lord of Justiciary in 1704, with title of Lord Anstruther, an appointment which gave rise to the satirical couplet—

“Necessity and this Judge are very like each other—
Necessity knows no law, nor does my Lord Anstruther.”

He also became a Privy Councillor (‘Dictionary of National Biography’). He was knighted, but was not created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1694 as commonly stated. That honour was conferred on his son John (89) in 1700. In 1704 there was a ratification by charter of Queen Anne, dated 29th April 1704, in Sir William’s favour of the Barony of Anstruther and Ardross, &c., with the office of bailiary of Pittenweem. Also in 1705 of his appointment of Carver and Master of the Queen’s Household, and her heirs, to him and his heirs for ever (‘Acts of Scotland,’ xi. 255), he having had a charter of the latter offices in 1704 (‘Dictionary Nat. Biography’). He purchased the estates of Elie,² Muireambus, Ardross, Bruntshields, and Carmurie in 1697, and of Easter Newton Rires in 1699.

He married in 1677 Lady Helen Hamilton, daughter of John, 4th Earl of Haddington. She was born in 1655 and died in 1708. Sir William died 24th January 1711, and was buried in Holyrood Church.

Children—Sir John (89).

GEN. 18. No. 79. TABLES 3 AND 4.

SIR JAMES ANSTRUTHER, second son of Sir Philip (71). He was Principal Clerk of the Bills, and received the property of Airdrie from his father.

He married Catherine (or Christian) Skene, daughter of John Skene of Halyairds, who had a charter of the Barony of Airdrie to herself and her son conjointly, 26th February 1688. He died in 1683.³ His will is recorded 11th December 1704 (‘Edinburgh Testaments’). She married, second, Major Andrew Quhyt (White), Governor of Edinburgh Castle, and third, Lord Edward Murray, and had issue by each marriage (‘Memorials of the Family of Skene’).

Children—Philip (90), Christian (91).

GEN. 18. No. 80. TABLES 3, 6, 7, AND 8.

SIR ROBERT ANSTRUTHER of Baleaskie, 1st Baronet of Nova Scotia, third son of Sir Philip (71). Baptised 24th September 1658.⁴ He served in Parliament⁵ for Anstruther-Easter 1681-2, for Anstruther-Wester 1702-7, and for Fife

¹ Wood’s ‘East Neuk of Fife,’ p. 225.

² Ibid., p. 224.

³ Ibid., p. 403.

⁴ Anstruther Parish Register.

⁵ Foster’s ‘Scottish Members of Parliament.’

1710. He supported the Revolution, and the legislative Union with England, and was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia 28th November 1694 (Family Papers). He was Collector of Customs for Bo'ness, and one of the founders of the Bank of Scotland, 1695.

He purchased the estate of Balcaskie,¹ with Cairnbriggs and Abercrombie, about 1698 from Sir George Nicolson of Kennay.

Balcaskies of that Ilk existed in 1221.² From them the property passed into other hands, and in 1352 it was in the possession of John Strang of Balcaskie, who married Cecelia (12), daughter of Henry de Anstruther. The Strangs sold it in 1615. The next proprietors were David Monerieff and Sir Alexander Monerieff, his brother, a branch of the family of Monerieff of that Ilk. Balcaskie was bought from the Monerieff family in 1665 by Sir William Bruce, of the family of Bruces of Clackmannan, Architect to King Charles II., by whom the house is believed to have been rebuilt, and the existing terraced gardens to have been formed. He married Mary, daughter of Sir James Halkett of Pitfirrane, near Dunfermline, and the initials on the ceiling of the "Blue" room stand for S(ir) W(illiam) B(ruce) and D(ame) M(ary) H(alkett). Sir Thomas Stewart, fourth son of Sir Thomas Stewart of Grantully, purchased Balcaskie in 1684, and sold it to Sir George Nicolson in 1689.

Sir Robert married first, Sophia, daughter of James Kinnear of Kinnear, who died without issue; second, on 12th March 1687,³ Jean, daughter of William Monteith of Wrae, Linlithgow, who was alive in 1699; third, on 13th September 1703, Marion, daughter of Sir William Preston of Valleyfield, Fife. She died in April 1743 ('Scots Magazine').

Sir Robert died in March 1737.

Children—Second wife: Philip (92), William (93), George (94), Robert (95), John (96), Alexander (97), Christian (99), Jean (100), and Margaret (101). Third wife: Charles (98), Isabel (102), Anne (103), Prestina (104), and Agnes (105).

GEN. 18. No. 81. TABLES 3 AND 9.

SIR PHILIP ANSTRUTHER, fourth son of Sir Philip (71). Baptised 24th December 1661.⁴ He was a captain in the Earl of Tullibardine's Regiment.⁵ He acquired the estate of Spencerfield, near Inverkeithing, which he renamed Anstrutherfield. He was knighted, and married, 24th December 1699,³ Elizabeth, daughter of James Hamilton of Mantonhall (now called Mountainhall), near Inveresk, a cadet of the family of Hamilton of Samuelston.

He died in 1722.⁶

Children—Philip (106), Christian (107), Jean (108), Elizabeth (109).

¹ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' pp. 275-76.

³ Edinburgh Parish Register.

⁵ Playfair's 'Family Antiquities.'

² Ibid., pp. 271-75.

⁴ Anstruther Parish Register.

⁶ General Philip Anstruther's Pedigree.

GEN. 18. No. 82. TABLES 3 AND 9.

SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, fifth son of Sir Philip (71). He married in 1694 Jean Leslie,¹ daughter of David, 2nd Lord Newark, son of the famous General Sir David Leslie, who was ennobled at the restoration of King Charles II. under the title of Lord Newark. Lady Anstruther assumed the title of Baroness Newark as heir-general to her father, and it passed to her son and his descendants until disallowed by a decision of the House of Lords in 1793. She died 21st February 1740.

Sir Alexander succeeded, in right of his wife, to the estate of Newark, in the Parish of St Monans.² He got into difficulties in connection with the administration of certain funds placed in his hands by the Government of the day, after the Union, to be employed in giving bounties on the curing of herring in St Monans, in consequence of which he was obliged in 1725 to assign his estate, and also his office of conjoint Clerk of the Bills, to his nephew Sir John (89), who, however, did not enter into his estate whilst Sir Alexander lived.

Besides being an advocate and an official of the Court of Session, Sir Alexander dealt in foreign trade as a merchant, which included some brandy-smuggling adventures. In that connection he was in 1719 prosecuted for the crime of Plagium or man-stealing. He and his accomplices, who had carried off some necessary witnesses in a charge of smuggling, were ultimately acquitted under somewhat peculiar circumstances ('Juridical Review,' Vol. xxxiii. No. 1) (see page 56). He died in 1743.

Children—William (110), David (111), Alexander (112), Christian (113), Helen (114), Jean (115), Catherine (116), Margaret (117), Johanna (118), and Elizabeth (119).

GEN. 18. No. 83. TABLE 3.

DAVID ANSTRUTHER, sixth son of Sir Philip (71). Baptised 10th April 1669.³ He probably died before 1690.⁴

GEN. 18. No. 84. TABLE 3.

JOHN ANSTRUTHER, seventh son of Sir Philip (71). Baptised on the same day as David (83).³ Probably his twin. He probably died before 1690.⁴

¹ Douglas's 'Peerage.'

³ Anstruther Parish Register.

² Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 245.

⁴ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 360.

GEN. 18. No. 85. TABLE 3.

SOPHIA ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir Philip (71). Born 7th August 1660.¹

GEN. 18. No. 86. TABLE 3.

ANNA ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir Philip (71). Born 2nd February 1663.¹

GEN. 18. No. 87. TABLE 3.

MARY ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir Philip (71). Born 13th August 1664.¹

GEN. 18. No. 88. TABLE 3.

PHILIP ANSTRUTHER, son of William (75). Born 24th November 1658.¹ The relationship of his father to the head of the House is not clear.

GEN. 19. No. 89. TABLE 4.

SIR JOHN ANSTRUTHER of that Ilk and Elie, 1st Baronet of Nova Scotia, son of Sir William (78). Born in 1678, he was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 6th January 1700 (Manuscripts of Robert Riddell, Advocates' Library), whilst his grandfather Sir Philip was still alive, a fact which Riddell mentions as a matter of interest. His father Sir William was also living. The warrant for the creation of this Baronetey is still preserved in the Register House, Edinburgh. Though the creation was never entered in the 'Register of the Great Seal,' the warrant bears a note that it was in fact sealed on 15th March 1700. He served in Parliament² for Anstruther-Easter 1702-7, 1708-11, and 1713-15, and also for the shire 1715-41. He added to the Elie estate³ by the purchase of Newton, Dumbarnie, and Balehrystie, 1720; the estate of Newark from his uncle Sir Alexander, 1725 (of which, however, he did not enter into possession until after Sir Alexander's death in 1743); and of Easter and Wester Grangemuir with Falside, 1735. He married, 24th January 1717, Lady Margaret Carmichael, eldest daughter of James, 2nd Earl of Hyndford. By this marriage the Carmichael estate came to their descendant a century later. She died in 1721, and in 1728 Allan Ramsay wrote an ode to her memory, in which she is called "grace-

¹ Anstruther Parish Register.

² Foster's 'Scottish Members of Parliament.'

³ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 226.

ful, young, and gay," and her death is said to have been sudden. Sir John published a work on Drill Husbandry of merit and utility in its day, which led to the gibe that he was well qualified for the work as the best drilled husband in Fife. In 1717 Sir John was Master of Works in Scotland.

He died at Elie, 27th September 1753, and was buried there. Will proved 25th April 1754 (Probate Office, Somerset House).

Children—Sir John (120), James (121), Helen (122).

GEN. 19. No. 90. TABLE 4.

PHILIP ANSTRUTHER, only son of Sir James (79). Born in 1678. In February 1688 his mother had a charter of the Barony of Airdrie to herself and her son conjointly.

He served in Parliament ¹ for Anstruther-Easter 1715-41 and 1747-54. Entering the army he joined General Preston's Regiment, the 26th Foot (Cameronians), of which he later became Colonel, and was promoted Major-General in 1739.² He was Governor of South Carolina 1736, and of Minorca 1737; in connection with the latter he was examined before the Lords, 28th January 1741. He was also Governor of Kinsale.³

Wood recounts that he was the only one of the Scottish Members of Parliament who supported the obnoxious measures of the Government in connection with the Porteous affair, 1736. He was in consequence much persecuted by his countrymen. So highly did the feeling run against him that, on one occasion in passing from Fife to England, he deemed it prudent to avoid the usual ferry at Pettycur, near Kinghorn, and hired a couple of fishermen to carry him to North Berwick. "You fellows are all great smugglers, no doubt?" said the General. "Ou aye," replied one of the men, "but I dinna ken that we ever smuggled a General before."

In 1745 the house of Airdrie was plundered of all the arms which the rebels could lay their hands on. General Philip had done much to beautify the estate, and laid out large sums in adorning the house, which at his death he left to his cousin, Sir John Anstruther of Elie. By him it was sold in 1783 to Colonel Moncrieff, son of James Moncrieff of Sauchope. Later the estate passed to Methven Erskine, afterwards Earl of Kellie, upon whose death Sir David Erskine succeeded as heir of entail. Sir David took down the wings of the house, and removed to his own house at Cambo a beautiful chimneypiece of white marble executed by workmen brought from Italy. Old Cambo house was burnt down in 1878, and with it, no doubt, this relic of Airdrie House.

General Philip died ⁴ unmarried ⁵ on 11th November 1760, aged eighty-two, and was buried at Elie Kirk.

¹ Foster's 'Scottish Members of Parliament.'

² 'George the First's Army, 1714-1727.' C. Dalton. 2 vols.

⁴ Elie Parish Register.

³ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 403.

⁵ 'Scots Magazine.'

GEN. 19. No. 91. TABLE 4.

CHRISTIAN ANSTRUTHER, only daughter of Sir James (79).

GEN. 19. No. 92. TABLE 6.

SIR PHILIP ANSTRUTHER of Balcaskie, 2nd Baronet, eldest son of Sir Robert (80). Born in 1688,¹ he became an advocate and Principal Clerk to the Bills. He succeeded his father in 1737, and in 1745 acquired the estate of Nether Carnbee (Family Papers), also that of Cordesmailing in 1761. He married Catherine Hay, daughter² of Lord Alexander Hay of Spott (near Dunbar) and of Catherine, daughter of Lawrence Charteris. Lord Alexander was third son of the 1st Marquis of Tweeddale. Lady Anstruther died at Balcaskie 11th February 1759. Sir Philip died 13th April 1763.

Children—Sir Robert (123), Alexander (124), John (125), Philip (126), William (127), James (128), Charles (129), Catherine (130), Jane (131), Christian (132), Catherine (133), and Agnes (134).

GEN. 19. No. 93. TABLE 6.

WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER, son of Sir Robert (80). He entered the Army and served in Preston's³ (afterwards Anstruther's) Regiment (26th Foot). A letter from him from the Low Countries as to buying a step in promotion has been preserved. He was killed at the storming of Preston⁴ in the Rebellion of 1715, on 12th November of that year, being then a Captain in Preston's Regiment.

GEN. 19. No. 94. TABLE 6.

GEORGE ANSTRUTHER, son of Sir Robert (80). Born on 23rd May 1696.⁵ He served as a Lieutenant in Anstruther's Regiment³ (26th Foot) (Playfair's 'Family Antiquities'). He became Lieut.-Colonel in the same Regiment 18th December 1755. He was a merchant in Dantzic in 1720. His name appears as a witness in the Carnbee Parish Register, 1737.

¹ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 276.

³ 'George the First's Army,' vol. i. p. 195; vol. ii. p. 395.

⁵ Linlithgow Parish Register.

² Douglas's 'Peerage.'

⁴ Lyon Office Pedigree.

GEN. 19. No. 95. TABLE 6.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER of Balgarvie, son of Sir Robert (80). He entered the Army and bought a commission as Captain in Preston's Regiment¹ (26th Foot), 3rd April 1718 (Family Paper); Major, 15th December 1738; Lieut.-Colonel, 30th July 1745; Colonel, October 1755; Major-General, 1759; Lieut.-General, 19th March 1765.² He served on the Continent at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, and was also at the battle of Culloden. He acquired the estate of Balgarvie, near Cupar, and married on 11th August 1765 Lady Elizabeth Maitland, daughter of the 6th Earl of Lauderdale, and widow of James Ogilvie of Inchmartin.³ She seems, as a widow, to have lived in Edinburgh, and she is mentioned in 'Kay's Edinburgh Portraits.' She died at Balgarvie 24th September 1804.⁴ Will proved 4th October 1804. No record of the birth of their son has so far been found, but Philip Anstruther (135) is recorded as having been the son of General Anstruther, who can have been none other than General Robert of Balgarvie, who died in 1767.⁵

Children—Philip (135).

GEN. 19. No. 96. TABLE 6.

JOHN ANSTRUTHER, son of Sir Robert (80). Born 3rd January 1701.⁶ He is said to have died young.

GEN. 19. No. 97. TABLE 6.

ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, son of Sir Robert (80). He was an Ensign in Preston's Regiment (26th Foot).⁷ His name appears as a witness to the marriage contract of his sister Christian (99) (Family Papers).

GEN. 19. No. 98. TABLE 6.

CHARLES ANSTRUTHER, son of Sir Robert (80)⁸ by his third wife. Born 25th December 1706.⁹ His name appears as a witness in 1735. He served in the Army, and was gazetted Major in 1737. His will, recorded 19th September 1764 ('Edinburgh Testaments'), shows him to have been an advocate. "Charles

¹ 'George the First's Army,' vol. i. p. 195; vol. ii. p. 395.

² Annual Register.

³ Edinburgh City Marriages.

⁴ Douglas's 'Peerage.'

⁵ 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

⁶ Carnbee Parish Register.

⁷ 'George the First's Army,' vol. i. p. 195.

⁸ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 276.

⁹ Carnbee Parish Register.

Anstruther, avocat, fils de Robert Anstruther de Balarsky, baronet,"¹ authenticated documents from the Advocates' Library in connection with the ennoblement in France of François César d'Anstrude as Baron d'Anstrude. He is also mentioned in the will of Sir John Anstruther (89). He died unmarried in 1764.

GEN. 19. No. 99. TABLE 6.

CHRISTIAN ANSTRUTHER,² eldest daughter of Sir Robert (80). She married, 17th September 1716, Sir John Henderson of Fordel (Edinburgh Marriage Register), and had issue three sons and five daughters. She died in 1760.

GEN. 19. No. 100. TABLE 6.

JEAN ANSTRUTHER,² second daughter of Sir Robert (80). She married James Makgill of Rankeillor in Fife, marriage contract dated 20th January 1720 (Family Papers). She died in 1778.

GEN. 19. No. 101. TABLE 6.

MARGARET ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir Robert (80) by his second wife. Born 19th June 1694.³

GEN. 19. No. 102. TABLE 6.

ISABEL ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir Robert (80) by his third wife. Born 8th December 1706.⁴

GEN. 19. No. 103. TABLE 6.

ANNE ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir Robert (80) by his third wife. She married James Durham⁴ of Largo, proclaimed, 17th October 1727, as his second wife. He was born in 1678 and died in 1741 (Douglas's 'Baronage').

¹ 'Généalogie de la Maison D'Anstrude,' p. 4.

³ Linlithgow Parish Register.

² Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 276.

⁴ Carnbee Parish Register.

GEN. 19. No. 104. TABLE 6.

PRESTINA ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir Robert (80) by his third wife. Born 13th August 1709.¹

GEN. 19. No. 105. TABLE 6.

AGNES ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir Robert (80) by his third wife. Born 2nd December 1713,¹ died 16th June 1786 (Family Papers).

GEN. 19. No. 106. TABLE 9.

PHILIP ANSTRUTHER of Inverkeithing, only son of Sir Philip (81). Baptised 15th January 1701.² He was a Captain in Colonel Anstruther's Regiment (26th Foot). He married,³ 25th September 1708, Elizabeth Landale, daughter of John Landale of Airdit, in the Parish of Leuchars, Fife. He had a charter of Glenbervie, 21st November 1757 (P. Reg. Sasine, Fife). This evidently refers to Airdit, which was so renamed for a short time owing to its being in the hands of one of the Douglas family (Millar's 'Fife'). He died 5th October 1758.⁴

Children—Philip (136), John (137), David (138), Euphemia (139).

GEN. 19. No. 107. TABLE 9.

CHRISTIAN ANSTRUTHER, eldest daughter of Sir Philip (81). Born in 1702, she married, as his second wife, Sir William Weir of Blackwood, Baronet,³ who died in 1722 without issue by this lady; secondly, in 1740, John Stewart,⁵ who in 1764 succeeded his brother as 6th Earl of Traquair, by whom she had issue—Charles, 7th Earl, and two daughters. She died at Traquair, 12th November 1771, aged sixty-nine years.

GEN. 19. No. 108. TABLE 9.

JEAN ANSTRUTHER, second daughter of Sir Philip (81). She married in 1727 George Ainslie of Pilton, Midlothian.³ He was a merchant in Bordeaux, where they resided. She had three sons and five daughters, three of whom married Frenchmen.

¹ Carnbee Parish Register.

² Anstruther Parish Register.

³ Douglas's 'Baronage.'

⁴ Lodge's 'Baronetage.'

⁵ Douglas's 'Peerage.'

GEN. 19. No. 109. TABLE 9.

ELIZABETH ANSTRUTHER, third daughter of Sir Philip (81). She married,¹ 18th February 1739, George Loch,² merchant. He was of the family of Loch of Drylaw, near Edinburgh—"a brother of Drylie"—and had issue (Wood's 'Parish of Cramond,' 1794).

GEN. 19. No. 110. TABLE 9.

WILLIAM LESLIE ANSTRUTHER, Lord Newark, eldest son of Sir Alexander (82). Born in 1703. On the death of his mother, Jean Leslie³ (who on the death of her father David, 2nd Lord Newark, had assumed his title as heir-general), he too assumed the title of Lord Newark. He voted without challenge at the elections of Scottish Representative Peers till 1771, when his right was questioned by the Duke of Buccleugh.

He was a Captain in Jordan's Marines, which were reduced after 1749, and obtained a Company of Invalids, 1755. He died in Edinburgh on 5th February 1773,⁴ unmarried, aged seventy, and was buried in the Chapel of Holyrood House.

GEN. 19. No. 111. TABLE 9.

HONOURABLE DAVID LESLIE ANSTRUTHER, second son of Sir Alexander (82). He died, unmarried, before his elder brother.⁵ He was probably the David Anstruther⁵ who lived at Grangemuir, that property having been purchased by his cousin, Sir John (89), in 1735.

GEN. 19. No. 112. TABLE 9.

ALEXANDER LESLIE ANSTRUTHER, Lord Newark, third son of Sir Alexander (82). Born 1711. He assumed the title of Lord Newark³ on the death of his brother William in 1773. His right to vote at the election of Scottish Representative Peers was not challenged until 1790, when the Duke of Buccleugh again intervened. The question was not decided until after Alexander's death. He married Elizabeth Prince,⁶ daughter of John Prince and his wife, née d'Andelot (Family Paper). Prince was Captain of an East Indiaman, and appa-

¹ Edinburgh City Register.² Douglas's 'Baronage.'³ Douglas's 'Peerage.'⁴ Holyrood Register.⁵ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 292.⁶ Ibid., pp. 245-46.

rently lived at Boulogne, where Lord Newark was in business as a wine-merchant. He died at Stonehouse, near Plymouth, 10th March 1791, aged eighty.

Children—John (140), Philip (141), Francis (142), David (143), William (144), Elizabeth (145), Jane (146).

GEN. 19. No. 113. TABLE 9.

HONOURABLE CHRISTIAN LESLIE ANSTRUTHER,¹ daughter of Sir Alexander (82). She died unmarried.²

GEN. 19. No. 114. TABLE 9.

HONOURABLE HELEN LESLIE ANSTRUTHER,¹ daughter of Sir Alexander (82). She married in 1743 Dr John Chalmers, minister of Kilconquhar, and died in 1787.

GEN. 19. No. 115. TABLE 9.

HONOURABLE JEAN LESLIE ANSTRUTHER,¹ daughter of Sir Alexander (82). She died, unmarried, at Grangemuir, 1790.³

GEN. 19. No. 116. TABLE 9.

HONOURABLE CATHERINE LESLIE ANSTRUTHER,¹ daughter of Sir Alexander (82). She died, unmarried, 1796. Will, 5th August 1796 (St Andrews Testaments).

GEN. 19. No. 117. TABLE 9.

HONOURABLE MARGARET LESLIE ANSTRUTHER,¹ daughter of Sir Alexander (82). She died,³ unmarried, at Grangemuir, April 1790.

GEN. 19. No. 118. TABLE 9.

HONOURABLE JOHANNA LESLIE ANSTRUTHER,² daughter of Sir Alexander (82). She died, unmarried, after 1735.

¹ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 244.

² Douglas's 'Peerage.'

³ 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

GEN. 19. No. 119. TABLE 9.

HONOURABLE ELIZABETH LESLIE ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir Alexander (82). She was buried at Holyrood Chapel,¹ 11th April 1760, being then described as "the Honble. Mrs Elizabeth Lesly (sic), sister to the Lord Newark."

GEN. 20. No. 120. TABLE 4.

SIR JOHN ANSTRUTHER of that Ilk and Elie, 2nd Baronet, elder son of Sir John (89). Born 27th December 1718, he succeeded his father in 1753.² He served in Parliament for Anstruther-Easter 1766-74, 1780-82, 1790-93. He purchased Sandford (near Elie) in 1754, and succeeded to the estate of Airdrie on the death of his cousin, General Philip Anstruther (90), in 1760. In 1770 he purchased from the Earl of Kellie all his estates,³ except the mansion-house of Kellie Castle and a few enclosures. The lands consisted of North and South Baldutho, Easter and Wester Kellie, Arncroach, Kellie Mill, and Greenside. Sir John's main interest in purchasing these lands is said to have been to secure, for political purposes, the superiority of Pittenweem, and in 1784 he resold the Kellie lands, with the exception of the superiority, to Roger Hog of Newliston, in the hands of whose descendants they still remain. His political opponents⁴ attempted to prevent the contemplated purchase, on the grounds that the Earl was divesting himself of the estate by a trust deed. Sir John accordingly brought an action for the reduction of the trust, and got a decision in his favour. He married,⁵ 4th October 1750, Janet, second daughter of James Fall, merchant of Dunbar, and these are the Sir John and Lady Anstruther who visited the French family at Anstrude (see page 183). Lady Anstruther is mentioned in Carlyle's 'Autobiography' as "a coquette and a beauty." She died in Harley Street, London,⁶ 17th February 1802, aged seventy-five (will proved by her daughter, Jean Parker, widow, 29th March 1802), and was buried in Elie Church.

In 1760 Sir John had purchased the feus of Balelevie,⁷ which lay to the north of Elie House, between the house and the loch, and it is said that it was his wife who influenced him to remove the village entirely so as to increase the amenity of the estate. One of the inhabitants, an old woman who passed amongst her neighbours as being wiser than she ought, predicted that the Anstruthers would not flourish for seven generations, a prediction which is held to have been confirmed by the fact that the sixth proprietor after Sir John parted with his ancestral estates.

¹ Holyrood Register.² Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 226.³ Ibid., pp. 263-64.⁴ Ibid., p. 227.⁵ Edinburgh City Register.⁶ Elie Parish Register, 'Gentleman's Magazine,' and Annual Register.⁷ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' pp. 227-28.

It was during Sir John's¹ time that the inhabitants of the shores of the Firth of Forth were greatly terrified by the appearance of the famous naval adventurer, Paul Jones, who anchored his small fleet in the neighbourhood of Inchkeith.

The Lady's Tower at Elie Ness was erected as a summer-house for this Lady Anstruther, and a bathing-place made for her use. It is said that when she intended to bathe the bellman was sent through the town of Elie to give notice that none of the inhabitants were on any account to presume to approach the place!

Sir John² died at Hampstead on 4th July 1799, aged eighty-one. His will was proved by his widow on the 27th of that month (Probate Office, Somerset House).

Children—Sir Philip (147), Sir John (148), James (149), William (150), Robert (151), Margaret (152), and Jean (153).

GEN. 20. No. 121. TABLE 4.

JAMES ANSTRUTHER, younger son of Sir John (89). He died young before 1729 (British Museum, additional MSS., 14836).

GEN. 20. No. 122. TABLE 4.

HELEN ANSTRUTHER, only daughter of Sir John (89). She died in 1729, unmarried (Family Letter).

GEN. 20. No. 123. TABLE 6.

SIR ROBERT ANSTRUTHER of Balcaskie, 3rd Baronet, eldest son of Sir Philip (92). Born 19th April 1733.³ He succeeded his father in 1763. He was a Clerk to the Bills.

He purchased the estate of Thirdpart,⁴ in Kilrenny Parish, which passed to his second son Alexander (155), and also the Watten property in Caithness, in conjunction with his eldest son Robert (154), in the development of which he took great interest. In his time Carnbee Nether had become part of the estate of Balcaskie, and the manor-house, which was not pulled down till 1813, was inhabited by a Dowager Lady Sinclair of Longformacus, who ultimately inhabited the Priory of Pittenweem, and died there in 1814. He married, 17th August 1763, Lady Janet Erskine, eldest daughter of the 5th Earl of Kellie. She was

¹ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' pp. 228-29.

³ Carnbee Parish Register.

² 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

⁴ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' pp. 276-77.

born at Kellie,¹ 9th March 1742, and died at Balcaskie, 14th October 1770. It was supposed that, on the death of Lord Kellie, Kellie Castle would come to Sir Robert, but a chance remark of his, that in that event he would "ding it doon to big dykes to Balcaskie," is said to have settled its fate otherwise, and the Castle was entailed on the individual who proved his title to the earldom.

Sir Robert was a Presbyterian. He lived mostly at Balcaskie, and interested himself in country pursuits. He died at Balcaskie,¹ 2nd August 1818, and was buried there.

Children—Robert (154), Sir Alexander (155), Philip (156), Janet (157), Catherine (158), and Elizabeth (159).

GEN. 20. No. 124. TABLE 6.

ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, second son of Sir Philip (92). Born 26th February 1734,¹ he died young.²

GEN. 20. No. 125. TABLES 6 AND 7.

JOHN ANSTRUTHER, third son of Sir Philip (92). Born 13th May 1736,¹ he entered the Army. He was Captain in the 63rd Foot,³ 1767; Major, 1770; Lieut.-Colonel, 62nd Foot, 20th October 1773; Colonel, 17th November 1780. He served in General Burgoyne's campaign in America, being thrice wounded. He married,¹ in December 1774, Grizel Maria Thomson, daughter of John Thomson of Charleton, Fife, and of Peggie, daughter of John Paterson of Prestonhall and of Grizel St Clair, eldest daughter of Henry, 8th Lord Sinclair. Through this marriage their successor became representative of the ancient house of St Clair. John Thomson purchased the estate of Wester Newton Rires in 1740, and renamed it Charleton.

The marriage of Colonel John Anstruther and Grizel Thomson was a runaway match, which her father never forgave, and in the entail of the estate provided that daughters should rank after sons and before other portioners, and also that the estate of Charleton should never be joined to that of Balcaskie (Family information).

John Thomson died in 1781, when his daughter succeeded to the estate. She died in 1795, and was buried at Kilconquhar. Her son John (162) succeeded her, and after her death her husband, who had ceased to use the name

¹ Carnbee Parish Register.

² Douglas's 'Peerage' (Tweeddale).

³ Army Lists.

⁴ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' pp. 121-22, and 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

of Thomson, lived at Coates, a house about a mile west of Charleton. He died 10th February 1815, and was buried at Kileonquhar.

Children—John (162), Philip (163), Robert (164), James (165), Margaret (166), and Catherine (167).

GEN. 20. No. 126. TABLE 6.

PHILIP ANSTRUTHER, fourth son of Sir Philip (92). Born at Balcaskie,¹ 27th August 1737. He was a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh.² Will, 17th June 1780 ('Edinburgh Testaments').

Children—Philip (160).

GEN. 20. No. 127. TABLE 6.

WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER, fifth son of Sir Philip (92). Born 27th July 1738,¹ he entered the Army, and served in the 26th Foot (Cameronians). He was in Bermuda and in North America, where he was taken prisoner during the revolt of the American Colonies. He became Major³ in a garrison battalion 26th October 1779. He was Captain of Independent Companies of Invalids at Jersey, 25th June 1790; Lieut.-Colonel, 18th November 1790; Commandant of Invalids at Guernsey, 28th March 1794; promoted Colonel 21st August 1795. He was on full pay at the date of his death.

He married Isabella M'Leod. She died at St Peter's Port, Guernsey, 6th January 1836, aged eighty-five years.

He died in 1805, and was buried at St Peter's Port (Guernsey Register).

Children—Philip (168), Euphemia (169), Jane (170), Christian (171), Margaret (172).

GEN. 20. No. 128. TABLE 6.

JAMES ANSTRUTHER, sixth son of Sir Philip (92). Born 22nd July 1739,¹ he entered the Army, and became Captain in the 58th Foot,³ 31st March 1770.

He died, unmarried, at Innergelly, 22nd December 1776.⁴ Will, 16th April 1777 ('Edinburgh Testaments').

GEN. 20. No. 129. TABLE 6.

CHARLES ANSTRUTHER, seventh son of Sir Philip (92). Born 13th November 1746.¹ He died at Dominica⁵ in the West Indies, July 1778.

¹ Carnbee Parish Register.

³ Army Lists.

² Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 276.

⁴ Annual Register.

⁵ 'Westminster Magazine.'

GEN. 20. No. 130. TABLE 6.

CATHERINE ANSTRUTHER, eldest daughter of Sir Philip (92). Born 7th April 1735.¹ She presumably died as an infant, since another daughter was called by the same name.

GEN. 20. No. 131. TABLE 6.

JANE ANSTRUTHER, second daughter of Sir Philip (92). Born at Balcaskie,¹ 26th November 1740.

GEN. 20. No. 132. TABLE 6.

CHRISTIAN ANSTRUTHER, third daughter of Sir Philip (92). Born 31st July 1742,¹ she married,² at Leven, 22nd May 1769, James Lumsdaine of Innergelly. She is mentioned in a letter of Sir Robert (123) in 1808, and a letter of hers to her brother John Anstruther of Charleton, dated 21st February 1811, relating to their nephew Philip (160) is preserved.

GEN. 20. No. 133. TABLE 6.

CATHERINE ANSTRUTHER, fourth daughter of Sir Philip (92). Born 11th May 1743,¹ she was still living in 1791.

GEN. 20. No. 134. TABLE 6.

AGNES ANSTRUTHER, fifth daughter of Sir Philip (92). Born 13th September 1748.¹

GEN. 20. No. 135. TABLE 6.

PHILIP JOHN ANSTRUTHER, only son of Robert (95). He married . . . Popkin,³ daughter of John Popkin of Swansea and Sophia Langharne (of an ancient Welsh family), about the year 1795 (Family information). He went out to India, and his daughter Sophia (161) was born in Ceylon. He appears then to have deserted his wife and to have sailed for England, but he was never heard of again, and the ship is presumed to have been lost at sea. His wife

¹ Carnbee Parish Register.

² 'Scots Magazine.'

³ Burke's 'Landed Gentry' (Wilkinson).

survived him for many years, but would never allow his name to be mentioned. As a consequence of this an exact record of his birth and family has not come down to us, but in Burke's 'Landed Gentry' and in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' he is alluded to as Captain P. J. Anstruther, son of Lieut.-General Anstruther, brother of Sir Robert Anstruther, and his daughter as niece—*i.e.*, great-niece—of Sir Robert Anstruther of Balaskie.

GEN. 20. No. 136. TABLE 9.

PHILIP ANSTRUTHER, eldest son of Philip (106). Born in Edinburgh, 26th September 1749, and baptised¹ by Mr Porter of the Qualified Meeting-house. He was presumably the Philip Anstruther who served in the 7th Foot, Lieutenant 1770, and Captain 1777 till 1779. He died in 1780.

GEN. 20. No. 137. TABLE 9.

JOHN ANSTRUTHER, second son of Philip (106). Born 27th May 1751.¹ He was admitted advocate 3rd August 1776, and called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 3rd June 1789, and became Commissary of Edinburgh,² 10th July 1799, and Sheriff Depute of Fife, 9th March 1811.

He had sasine of Muckle Seggie, in the Parish of Orwell, Kinross, 6th August 1801 (P. Reg. Sasine, Kinross). He succeeded to Airdit, and purchased Cruvie estate, not far from Airdit, but in Logie Parish, early in the nineteenth century (Millar's 'Fife').

He seems to have been the last male representative of the Inverkeithing branch of the Anstruther family. He died 18th June 1819,³ and was buried in Holyrood Chapel.

GEN. 20. No. 138. TABLE 9.

DAVID ANSTRUTHER, third son of Philip (106). Born 17th February 1754,¹ he entered the Army, becoming Lieutenant in the 1st Foot,⁴ 22nd March 1776; Captain in the 42nd Foot, 6th December 1778; and Captain in the New Independent Companies of Foot, 4th April 1794. He died in Edinburgh, 24th January 1795,⁵ and was buried in Holyrood Chapel.³

¹ Inverkeithing Parish Register.

³ Holyrood Register.

⁴ Army Lists.

² Annual Register.

⁵ 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

GEN. 20. No. 139. TABLE 9.

EUPHEMIA ANSTRUTHER, only daughter of Philip (106). Born 3rd August 1752.¹ (In the Register the name is written Eupham.) She died, unmarried, in Edinburgh, 12th April 1782, and was buried in Holyrood Chapel.²

GEN. 20. No. 140. TABLE 9.

JOHN LESLIE ANSTRUTHER, Lord Newark, eldest son of Alexander, Lord Newark (112).³ He succeeded his father in 1791. In 1793 the House of Lords decided against his claim to the Barony of Newark, succession to which was held to be limited to heirs male. He entered the Army, and was Captain 1767, and Lieut.-Colonel of the 3rd Foot (The Buffs), 26th November 1793. He was also Aide-de-Camp to the King, December 1793. He died, unmarried, at Exmouth in 1818.⁴

GEN. 20. No. 141. TABLE 9.

HONOURABLE PHILIP LESLIE ANSTRUTHER, second son of Alexander, Lord Newark (112).⁵ Born in 1747, he was a merchant at Boulogne.⁴

He married, 27th October 1777, Lady Frances Manners, daughter of John, Marquis of Granby, and grand-daughter of the 3rd Duke of Rutland. This lady was born 24th March 1753, and married, 9th July 1772, George, Earl of Tyreconnel, from whom she was divorced by Act of Parliament in 1777. She died 15th October 1792,² and was buried in the Chapel of Holyrood Palace, 20th October 1792.

Children—Alexander Manners Leslie (173).

GEN. 20. No. 142. TABLE 9.

HONOURABLE FRANCIS LESLIE ANSTRUTHER, son of Alexander, Lord Newark (112). He served with the Honble. East India Company,³ and died, unmarried, at Madras, 17th September 1778.⁶

¹ Inverkeithing Parish Register.

³ Douglas's 'Peerage.'

⁵ Douglas's and Collins's 'Peerages.'

² Holyrood Register.

⁴ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 246.

⁶ Annual Register.

GEN. 20. No. 143. TABLE 9.

HONOURABLE DAVID LESLIE ANSTRUTHER, son of Alexander, Lord Newark (112). He served in the Bengal Army.¹ First Commission, 1st January 1778; Lieutenant, 9th October 1778; resigned, 12th May 1794. He married,² at Cossimbazar (near Calcutta), in February 1780, Miss Mary Donaldson, of the family of Donaldson of Allaehie.³ She died 27th July 1827,⁴ being then a widow. He is described as of Huntsmore Park, Buckinghamshire,⁵ and is said to have died at Reading about 1825.

Children—Robert Leslie (174), J . . . Ayshford (175), Mary (176), Charlotte (177), Louisa (178).

GEN. 20. No. 144. TABLE 9.

HONOURABLE WILLIAM LESLIE ANSTRUTHER, son of Alexander, Lord Newark (112). Born June 1759.⁶ He married, at Bath, 2nd November 1791,⁵ Miss Senior, "niece of the late Sir Robert Smith, a General in the Danish service."

GEN. 20. No. 145. TABLE 9.

HONOURABLE ELIZABETH LESLIE ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Alexander, Lord Newark (112).⁶ She married Mr Magnus, merchant in London. She died at Boulogne, 20th June 1787, leaving issue.

GEN. 20. No. 146. TABLE 9.

HONOURABLE JANE LESLIE ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Alexander, Lord Newark (112).⁶ She married⁷ John Sanford of Nynhead, Somerset. She died 8th January 1790, leaving issue (Burke's 'Landed Gentry').

GEN. 21. No. 147. TABLE 4.

SIR PHILIP ANSTRUTHER-PATERSON of that Ilk and Elie, 3rd Baronet, eldest son of Sir John (120). Born 13th January 1752,⁸ he entered the Army, and

¹ Dodwell and Miles' 'Bengal Army.'

² 'Westminster Magazine.'

³ Busteed.

⁴ 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

⁵ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 245.

⁶ Douglas's 'Peerage.'

⁷ Burke's 'Landed Gentry.'

⁸ Elie Parish Register.

served as a Lieutenant in the 1st Dragoon Guards, 10th March 1773 to 1775. He sat in Parliament for Anstruther-Easter 1774-78.¹

He married, 24th February 1778,² at Eccles, Anne,³ only daughter and heiress of Sir John Paterson of Eccles, Baronet. Administration of her will was granted 18th April 1823. In 1818 she put forward a claim to the title of Baroness Polewart or Polwarth. Sir Philip, who succeeded to the estate in 1799, assumed his wife's maiden name of Paterson. He died without issue 5th January 1808, and was buried in Elie Church.²

GEN. 21. No. 148. TABLE 4.

SIR JOHN ANSTRUTHER of that Ilk and Elie, 4th of Nova Scotia, Baronet, and 1st of the United Kingdom, second son of Sir John (120).⁴ Born 22nd March 1753,² he was educated at Glasgow University, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1779. He served in Parliament¹ for Anstruther-Easter 1784-90, 1796-7, and 1806-11. Also for Cockermouth 1790-96. He supported Charles James Fox,⁵ and took part in the impeachment of Warren Hastings.

He was appointed Solicitor-General⁶ to the Prince of Wales, February 1793, and was Chief Justice of Bengal 1797-1806. He was knighted 4th October 1797, created a Baronet of Great Britain 11th May 1798, and became a Privy Councillor 19th November 1806. At that period he was designed as "of Casses," and, later, as "of Magask."

He succeeded to the Baronetcy of Nova Scotia on the death of his brother, Sir Philip, in 1808.

Sir John married,⁷ 1788, Maria Isabella Brice, daughter of Edward Brice of Berner's Street. She died in Conduit Street, London, in 1833.⁶ Mention is made of her in Lady Anne Barnard's letters. He died in Albermarle Street, London, 26th June 1811. Will proved by his son John, 13th July 1811 (Probate Office, Somerset House).

Children—Sir John (179), Sir Windham (180), Alexander (181), Marion (182).

GEN. 21. No. 149. TABLE 4.

JAMES ANSTRUTHER, third son of Sir John (120). Born 18th June 1754, he died young.²

¹ Foster's 'Scottish Members of Parliament.'

⁴ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' pp. 230-31.

⁶ 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

² Elie Parish Register.

³ Annual Register.

⁵ 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

⁷ Foster's 'Baronetage.'

GEN. 21. No. 150. TABLE 4.

WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER, fourth son of Sir John (120). Born and died February 1756.¹

GEN. 21. No. 151. TABLES 4 AND 5.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, fifth son of Sir John (120). Born 31st December 1757,¹ he entered the Army as a Cornet of Horse,² Ireland, 1st May 1779. He was promoted Lieutenant, 1st November 1783, and became a Captain in the 7th Dragoon Guards, 30th April 1788. He was Colonel of the Loyal Tay Fencibles, 25th October 1794, and became Baggage Master and Inspector of Roads in North Britain, 4th July 1798. He served in Parliament³ for Anstruther-Easter 1793-94.

He married, 4th May 1801, at Strathbane, Ireland,¹ Anne Nairne, daughter of Alexander Nairne of Drumkilbo. She died of palsy 27th September 1810, aged 28 years, and was buried at Elie.¹ He died 7th March 1833,⁴ aged 77 years. He is presumably the Colonel Robert Anstruther of Dura whose name appears in Sibbald's second List of Fife Heritors⁵ (Appendix iii. p. 434).

Children—Philip (183), James (184), and Anne (185).

GEN. 21. No. 152. TABLE 4.

MARGARET ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir John (120). Born 17th July 1759,¹ she died young.⁶

GEN. 21. No. 153. TABLE 4.

JEAN ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir John (120). Born 13th August 1760.¹ She married, 11th September 1785, Charles Parker,⁷ who died 24th April 1795. She was alive in 1802, when she proved her mother's will.

GEN. 21. No. 154. TABLE 6.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, younger of Balcaskie, eldest son of Sir Robert (123). Born 3rd March 1768⁸ at Balcaskie, he was educated at Westminster School.

¹ Elie Parish Register.

² Army Lists.

³ Foster's 'Scottish Members of Parliament.'

⁴ Monument, Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh.

⁵ Sibbald's 'History of Fife and Kinross.'

⁶ Douglas's 'Baronage.'

⁷ 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

⁸ Carnbee Parish Register.

He entered the Army, and had a distinguished career.¹ Appointed Ensign in the 3rd Guards 1788, he became Captain in 1792, serving in the campaign in Flanders 1793-94. He then exchanged into the 68th Foot, and was employed in the West Indies, becoming Major in March, and Lieut.-Colonel in August 1797. In 1799 he exchanged back into the Guards, and took part in the expedition to the Helder. He became Quartermaster-General to General Sir Ralph Abercromby during the Egyptian Campaign of 1800, and was one of the first recipients of the Turkish Order of Knight of the Crescent. Later he became Assistant Quartermaster-General in England, and Adjutant-General in Ireland.

He commanded a Brigade in Sir Arthur Wellesley's campaign in Portugal and Spain in 1808, and took part in the battle of Vimeira, of which his report is said to be one of the best accounts. He also had a command in Sir John Moore's celebrated retreat to Corunna, where he succumbed to illness and exhaustion. He was interested, with his father, in the purchase of the Watten estate in Caithness. Some of their correspondence on the subject is preserved at Baleaskie. He is probably the Colonel Robert Anstruther of Carnbee in Sibbald's List of Fife Heritors² (Appendix iii.). He married, 16th March 1799, at Margate, Charlotte Luey Hamilton, only daughter of Colonel James Hamilton, son of Lord Anne Hamilton, and grandson of the 4th Duke of Hamilton. She died at Baleaskie in 1833.

He died at Corunna, in Spain, 14th January 1809, and was buried in the North-East Bastion, where Sir John Moore, at his own request, was buried beside him.

Children—Sir Ralph (186), James (187), Jane (188), Charlotte (189), Elizabeth (190).

GEN. 21. No. 155. TABLES 6 AND 8.

SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER of Thirdpart, second son of Sir Robert (123). Born 10th September 1769,³ he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and became the author of some legal treatises. He went out to Madras, India, in 1798, and was appointed the Company's Advocate-General of Madras 1803,¹ and Recorder of Bombay, March 1812, when he was knighted.

He became the owner of the Thirdpart estate between Kilrenny and Crail, where it was his intention to have built a manor-house, but he died on his way home from India in 1819.

He married Sarah Prendergast, daughter of Thomas Prendergast of Croan in Ireland, and widow of Captain W. Selby. The marriage took place at Madras, 14th March 1803. She was born in 1779, and died at Airth—the home of her daughter, Mrs Graham—15th December 1865, being buried at Kilrenny.

¹ 'Dictionary of National Biography.'

² Sibbald's 'History of Fife and Kinross.'

³ Carnbee Parish Register.

Sir Alexander died at Mauritius on the voyage home from India, 16th July 1819. Will proved at London by his widow, 28th May 1821 (Probate Office, Somerset House).

Children—Robert (191), Philip (192), Thomas (193), George (194), Janet (195), Janet (196), Catherine (197), Louisa (198), and Elizabeth (199).

GEN. 21. No. 156. TABLE 6.

PHILIP ANSTRUTHER, third son of Sir Robert (123). Born 4th October 1770,¹ he entered the Royal Navy, and died,² unmarried, at Martinico, West Indies, 23rd July 1796.

GEN. 21. No. 157. TABLE 6.

JANET ANSTRUTHER, eldest daughter of Sir Robert (123). Born 25th May 1764,¹ she married, 26th September 1797,² at Lord Hardwicke's, Thomas Andrew Strange, Recorder of Fort St George, East Indies, who was knighted 14th March 1798. She went to India, where she and her infant died in 1798. Her husband, who was born in 1756, was son of Sir Robert Strange, the celebrated engraver. He married, secondly, Louisa, daughter of Sir William Burroughs, and died in 1841. Lady Anne Barnard mentions the arrival of the young couple at the Cape on their way to India. Janet is said to have had great character and charm.

GEN. 21. No. 158. TABLE 6.

CATHERINE ANSTRUTHER, second daughter of Sir Robert (123). Born 15th . . . 1765.¹ She died,² unmarried, in Chapel Street, Grosvenor Place, London, 22nd September 1820.

GEN. 21. No. 159. TABLE 6.

ELIZABETH ANSTRUTHER, third daughter of Sir Robert (123). Born 30th October 1766,¹ she married, 23rd February 1787,³ Colonel Colin Campbell of Stonefield, near Tarbert, Loch Fyne, Argyll, and had issue. She died in 1839. The present proprietor of Stonefield, George Campbell, is her great-grandson (Burke's 'Landed Gentry').

¹ Carnbee Parish Register.

² 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

³ Burke's 'Landed Gentry.'

GEN. 21. No. 160. TABLE 6.

PHILIP ANSTRUTHER, son of Philip (126). Neither the name of his mother nor the date of his birth are known, but he is mentioned by Christian Lumsdaine (132) in a letter to her nephew, John Anstruther-Thomson (162), as the "lawful son of our brother Philip," 21st February 1811.

GEN. 21. No. 161. TABLE 6.

SOPHIA MARY ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Philip (135). Born in Ceylon, where her mother was deserted by her father, she married¹ in January 1817 the Rev. Percival Spearman Wilkinson, son of Thomas Wilkinson of Wilton Castle. She is described as the only child of Captain P. J. Anstruther. She died in 1842.

GEN. 21. No. 162. TABLE 7.

JOHN ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON of Charleton, eldest son of John (125). Born 15th April 1776 (Family information), he succeeded to the estate of Charleton² on the death of his mother in 1795. He was Colonel of the Fife Yeomanry. He married, 27th April 1807, Clementina Adam, only daughter of the Right Honble. William Adam of Blair Adam, a Baron of the Exchequer, and Lord Lieutenant of Kinross-shire. She was born in 1785, and died in 1877, retaining her faculties to the close of her long life. She was buried at Kileconquhar. He died at Charleton, 10th April 1833, and was buried at Kileconquhar.

Children—John (200), William (201), Eleanor (202), Clementina (203), Margaret (204), Mary (205), and Jean (206).

GEN. 21. No. 163. TABLE 7.

PHILIP PATERSON ANSTRUTHER, second son of John (125). Born 15th October 1780, he was killed, as a youth, at Charleton by the bursting of a gun on the way up the Craig.³

GEN. 21. No. 164. TABLE 7.

ROBERT CHARLES ANSTRUTHER, third son of John (125). Born 19th April 1785,³ he entered the Army, and became a Major in the 42nd Highlanders. He died, unmarried, in 1824, and was buried at Kileconquhar.

¹ 'Gentleman's Magazine' and Burke's 'Landed Gentry.'

² Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 122.

³ Family information.

GEN. 21. No. 165. TABLE 7.

JAMES ANSTRUTHER, son of John (125). He died in 1780,¹ buried at Kilconquhar.

GEN. 21. No. 166. TABLE 7.

MARGARET CHRISTIANA ANSTRUTHER, eldest daughter of John (125). Born 12th December 1783,² she married, July 1827,³ as his second wife, General James Durham of Largo.

GEN. 21. No. 167. TABLE 7.

CATHERINE MARIA ANSTRUTHER, younger daughter of John (125). Born 10th January 1787, she died unmarried,³ 2nd April 1838, and was buried at Kilconquhar.

GEN. 21. No. 168. TABLE 7.

PHILIP CHARLES ANSTRUTHER, son of William (127). Born in October 1774,⁴ he entered the Royal Navy. Whilst serving in H.M.S. *St Albans*, he was married, 29th May 1797, to Anne Elizabeth Houseal, daughter of the Rev. Bernard Michael Houseal, D.D., of Halifax, Nova Scotia. She was born 27th November 1771. He commanded H.M.S. *Basilisk*, and died at Stonehouse, near Plymouth, 24th August 1814, aged 39. His widow was buried at Horsley, Gloucestershire, 4th January 1867, aged 96 years.

Children—William (207), Ann (208), and Sybella (209).

GEN. 21. No. 169. TABLE 7.

EUPHEMIA ANSTRUTHER, daughter of William (127). Born in 1775,⁴ she married in 1803, as his second wife, P. N. Maingay, and had issue. Guy Anstruther Maingay, who was best man to Sir Timothy Eden at his wedding on 31st January 1923, is doubtless one of her descendants.

¹ Kilconquhar Parish Register.

³ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 122.

² Family information.

⁴ Family information (Admiral Anstruther Herbert).

GEN. 21. No. 170. TABLE 7.

JANE ANSTRUTHER, daughter of William (127). Born in 1785,¹ she married ² Major-General Denis Herbert, by whom she had children, one of whom was Admiral Anstruther Herbert, who supplied much information concerning this branch of the family.

GEN. 21. No. 171. TABLE 7.

CHRISTIAN KATHERINE JANET ANSTRUTHER, daughter of William (127). Born at Alloa, twin with her sister Margaret, 30th January 1790. She married, 15th April (or August) 1816,² W. C. Bowden of the Queen's Regiment,³ and had issue.

GEN. 21. No. 172. TABLE 7.

MARGARET ISABELLA FRANCES ANSTRUTHER, daughter of William (127). Born at Alloa, twin with her sister Christian, 30th January 1790.⁴

GEN. 21. No. 173. TABLE 9.

ALEXANDER MANNERS LESLIE ANSTRUTHER, son of Philip (141). Born in 1779, he died 17th July (June) 1803 at Brixton Causeway,³ without issue.

GEN. 21. No. 174. TABLE 9.

ROBERT LESLIE ANSTRUTHER, eldest son of David (143). Born 10th June 1787,⁵ he entered the Indian Army, and served in the Bengal Cavalry ⁶ as Cadet, 1807; Cornet, 18th January 1811; Lieutenant, 12th April 1817; Captain, 15th August 1823, and rose to the rank of Colonel.

He married,⁷ first, at Iver, Buckinghamshire, 2nd August 1808, Miss Eliza Holt, who died in the following year; second,³ at Brayfield, Buckinghamshire, 13th December 1814, Elizabeth Gardner, daughter of the Rev. Charles Gardner, Rector of Stoke Hammond, Buckinghamshire. She died at Bath, 8th January 1843. Letters exist showing that he was a lifelong friend, from school-days

¹ Family information (Admiral Anstruther Herbert).

³ 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

⁶ Dodwell and Miles' 'Bengal Army.'

⁴ Alloa Parish Register.

² Guernsey Register.

⁵ Foster's 'Baronetage.'

⁷ 'Lady's Magazine.'

onwards, of the great Sir Robert Peel, who testified his wish to advance his interests in every possible way.

Children—Robert (210), Robert (211), Gardner (212), Mary (213), Caroline (214), Emily (215), Sophia (216).

GEN. 21. No. 175. TABLE 9.

J . . . AYSHFORD ANSTRUTHER, son of David (143). Born in 1792, he entered the 54th N.I. Bengal Establishment,¹ serving as Cadet, 1817; Lieutenant, 9th August 1819; Captain, 6th January 1832. He was killed in the Khyber Pass. He married Harriet . . .,² who died at Boulogne, 31st May 1870, aged 78 years.

Children—Fanny (217).

GEN. 21. No. 176. TABLE 9.

MARY ANSTRUTHER, daughter of David (143). Born at Wells, she married,³ first, in 1803, as his second wife, Captain Henry Mitford, Royal Navy. He was born 12th September 1769, and was lost at sea; second,⁴ on 13th April 1809, Farrer Grove Spurgis-Farrer of Cold Brayfield, Buckinghamshire. She left issue by each marriage, and died in April 1860. A mural inscription to her memory exists in Exbury Church, Hampshire.

GEN. 21. No. 177. TABLE 9.

CHARLOTTE ANSTRUTHER, daughter of David (143). She died,³ unmarried, at Bath, 20th November 1859.

GEN. 21. No. 178. TABLE 9.

LOUISA ANSTRUTHER, daughter of David (143). She married Mr Hilliard of . . ., Essex, and had one son, who died young.

GEN. 22. No. 179. TABLE 4.

SIR JOHN CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER of that Ilk, Elie, and Carmichael, 5th and 2nd Baronet, eldest son of Sir John (148). Born at Lincoln's Inn Fields,³

¹ Dodwell and Miles' 'Bengal Army.'

³ 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

² British Consulate Register, 620 (Boulogne).

⁴ Burke's 'Landed Gentry.'

1st June 1785, and educated at Harrow and at Christ's Church, Oxford, he assumed the name and arms of Carmichael on succeeding to that estate as heir of entail to the last Earl of Hyndford in 1817.

He married,¹ at Gilston, Fife, 11th February 1817, Jessie Dewar, daughter of Major-General David Dewar of Gilston. She married, secondly, 27th March 1828, Robert Bullock Marsham, D.C.L., who became later Warden of Merton College, Oxford, and had issue by him. She died at Oxford, 27th December 1880.

Sir John served in Parliament for Anstruther-Easter 1811-18. He died at Edinburgh² of typhus fever, 29th January 1818. Will proved 9th June 1821 (Probate Office, Somerset House).

Wood³ relates that one portion of the Sandford estate, which had been added to the Elie estate, had been specially coveted because it bordered on Kileonquhar Loch. When the precious corner had been acquired, the laird of the day, Sir John Anstruther, built the present lodge and laid out the avenue to Elie House along the bank of the loch. So eager was he in the work that, though he had necessary business to transact in Edinburgh, he lingered till the last moment superintending the labourers, then mounted his horse and galloped to Pettycur, crossed in the pinnace, caught cold from exposure, and died in Edinburgh. The avenue remained unfinished till completed by Mr Baird after he bought the estate in 1853.

Children—Sir John (218).

GEN. 22. No. 180. TABLE 4.

SIR WINDHAM CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER of that Ilk, Elie, and Carmichael, 7th and 4th Baronet, second son of Sir John (148). Born 6th March 1793,⁴ he succeeded his nephew in 1831.

He served in the Coldstream Guards 5th July 1810 to 26th February 1817, and was wounded in the Peninsular War (see page 59). During his lifetime the affairs of the estate became embarrassed, and the whole of his Fife properties were in consequence sold to Mr Baird in 1853. Thus was the connection of the head of the family severed from the district and Barony with which it has so long been connected. He married first, 24th July 1824, at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Dover, Meredith Maria Wetherell, second daughter of Charles Wetherell⁵ and Frances his wife. Lady Anstruther was born 21st May 1803 at Palma Cotta, Government of Madras, and died 10th April 1841, leaving one son. Secondly, 10th May 1841, Anne Williamson Gray,⁶ daughter of Allen Williamson Gray. She died at Boulogne-sur-Mer,⁴ 21st June 1856, leaving issue. Thirdly, 20th September 1859, Mary Ann Parsons,⁶ second daughter of John Parsons.

¹ Elie Parish Register and Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 231.

³ Wood's 'East Neuk of Fife,' p. 178.

⁵ India House Register.

² 'Biographical Dictionary.'

⁴ 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

⁶ Foster's 'Baronetage.'

Sir Windham was of spendthrift habits, and parted with many family heirlooms. He died, 15th September 1869, at Boulogne, and was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery.

Children—First wife: Windham (219). Second wife: Windham Conway (220), Marianna (221), and Marian (222).

GEN. 22. No. 181. TABLE 4.

ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, son of Sir John (148). Born 6th March and died 24th May 1793,¹ twin with his brother Windham.

GEN. 22. No. 182. TABLE 4.

MARION ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Sir John (148). Born at Lincoln's Inn Fields, 18th January 1797,¹ she married, 27th March 1828, her cousin, James Anstruther (184). She died 19th June 1859, and was buried in Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh (Roger's 'Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland').

GEN. 22. No. 183. TABLE 5.

HONOURABLE PHILIP ANSTRUTHER, eldest son of Robert (151). Born at Elie House, 25th May 1802.² He became Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, where he lived for many years. He was on more than one occasion Acting Governor, and took a leading part in the development of the island, where he owned at one time considerable property.

On returning home he resided for some years at Tillicoultry. He married, 27th July 1838, Mary Frances Stewart-Mackenzie,³ eldest daughter of the Right Honble. James Alexander Stewart-Mackenzie. She died at Bexhill, 31st December 1913, aged 94 years, and was buried there. He died 22nd May 1863, and was buried in the family vault, Colney Hatch Cemetery.

Children—Robert (223), Philip (224), Stewart (225), John (226), Keith (227), Henry (228), Charles (229), Mary (230), Anne (231), Jemima (232), and Caroline (233).

GEN. 22. No. 184. TABLE 5.

JAMES ANSTRUTHER of Trecebank, second son of Robert (151). Born 16th September 1803,² he was admitted a Writer to the Signet, 22nd June 1822.⁴ He married, first, 27th March 1828, his cousin, Marion Anstruther (182). She

¹ 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

³ Burke's 'Peerage' (Galloway).

² Elie Parish Register.

⁴ 'History of the Society of Writers to the Signet.'

died in 1859. Second, 11th October 1866, Annabella Agnes Anderson, eldest daughter of Thomas Anderson of Glendrissaig, advocate. He died 19th May 1867, aged 63 years, and was buried in Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh.

Children—Maria (234), Anne (235), and Lucy (236).

GEN. 22. No. 185. TABLE 5.

ANNE ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Robert (151). Born 12th September 1804,¹ she died when five years of age of scarlet fever.

GEN. 22. No. 186. TABLE 6.

SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY ANSTRUTHER of Balcaskie, 4th Baronet, elder son of Robert (154). Born in London 1st March 1804,² he was educated at St Andrews University. He succeeded his grandfather as 4th Baronet in 1818. He entered the Army, serving in the Grenadier Guards,³ Lieutenant, 15th April 1824; Lieutenant and Captain, 13th November 1827; and retired 2nd July 1829.

He married, 2nd September 1831, at Lambeth, Mary Jane Torrens, eldest daughter of General Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B., Adjutant-General to the Forces, the ceremony being performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. She was born 1st February 1811. She married secondly, 14th November 1868, William Talbot-Crosbie of Ardfert Abbey, Co. Kerry, and died there 26th August 1886.

Sir Ralph, after his marriage, lived principally at Balcaskie, and took an active interest in public affairs. He held the position of Convener of the County of Fife, 1855-60. He contested the St Andrews District of Burghs as a Conservative in 1832, but unsuccessfully. He was the first popularly-elected Lord Rector of St Andrews University.

About the year 1860 he fell into bad health, and he died at Balcaskie, 18th October 1863. He was buried in Abercrombie Church.

Children—Sir Robert (237), Henry (238), Hamilton (239), Lucy (240), Mary (241).

GEN. 22. No. 187. TABLES 6 AND 8.

JAMES HAMILTON LLOYD-ANSTRUTHER, second son of Robert (154). Born 20th December 1806,² he entered the Army, serving first in the 66th Regiment.⁴ He became Ensign, 13th March 1823; Lieutenant, 7th July 1825. In the 62nd Regiment he became Lieutenant 10th November 1825, and Captain 20th March

¹ Elie Parish Register.

³ Hamilton's 'Grenadier Guards.'

² Carnbee Parish Register.

⁴ Army Lists.

1827. He became Captain in the 76th Regiment 31st December 1831, and Captain in the 46th Regiment 8th June 1832, retiring from the Army 17th February 1839. He succeeded to the estate of Hintlesham, near Ipswich, Suffolk, on the death of Miss Lloyd, the last surviving relative of his maternal grandmother, Luey Lloyd, daughter of Sir Richard Lloyd of Hintlesham. He then assumed the name and arms of Lloyd in addition to his own. In 1852 he was High Sheriff for Suffolk. He married, first, 6th December 1838, Georgina Charlotte Burrell, eldest daughter of the Honble. Lindsay Merriek Burrell (Baron Gwydyr), who died 21st September 1843. Second, 1st November 1847, the Honble. Georgina Christiana Barrington, fourth daughter of George, 5th Viscount Barrington. She died 11th July 1881. He died at Hintlesham, 25th December 1882, and was buried there.

Children—First wife: Robert (242). Second wife: Francis (243), James (244), Basil (245), Cecil (246), and, first wife, Priscilla (247).

GEN. 22. No. 188. TABLE 6.

JANE ANSTRUTHER, eldest daughter of Robert (154). Born 21st January 1801,¹ she married, 21st January 1822, John Dalryell of Lingo, Fife, and had issue. He was born in 1801, and died 7th October 1843. She died in London, 13th March 1865, and was buried at Abererombie Church.

GEN. 22. No. 189. TABLE 6.

CHARLOTTE LUCY ANSTRUTHER, second daughter of Robert (154). Born 11th April 1805.¹ She never married, being slightly defective mentally. Her condition was attributed to the fact of her mother having been fired at when on her way to attend the Lord-Lieutenant's Drawing Room in Dublin, where her husband was at the time quartered. (The shot was intended for the next carriage.) She lived for many years at Lingo, and latterly at Elie, where she died, 5th January 1890, and was buried at Abererombie Church.

GEN. 22. No. 190. TABLE 6.

ELIZABETH CHRISTIAN ANSTRUTHER, third daughter of Robert (154). Born 23rd March 1808,¹ she married,² 2nd November 1837, the Rev. William Deane, Rector of Hintlesham, Suffolk, and had issue. She died at Hintlesham Rectory, 7th December 1893, and was buried there.

¹ Carnbee Parish Register.

² Foster's 'Baronetage.'

GEN. 22. No. 191. TABLE 8.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, eldest son of Sir Alexander (155). Born 18th May 1805, he entered the Army, becoming Second Lieutenant in the 21st Regiment,¹ 12th September 1822; Lieutenant in the 83rd Regiment, 29th December 1825; Lieutenant in the 73rd Regiment, 7th November 1826; Captain, 22nd March 1827; Major, 12th July 1831; and afterwards a Colonel.

He succeeded his father in the estate of Thirdpart, and married, 1st October 1832, Louisa Elphinstone, third daughter of Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart. She married secondly, 1st August 1861, Andrew Bonar, and died at Bournemouth, 3rd October 1903, aged 88 years. He died, without issue, at Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, London, 26th February 1855, and was succeeded by his brother Philip.

GEN. 22. No. 192. TABLE 8.

PHILIP ANSTRUTHER of Thirdpart, second son of Sir Alexander (155). Born 12th September 1807, he was educated at Westminster School, and at Addiscombe College. He entered the Army in 1824, and served in the Madras Artillery. He took part in the first China War, 1840-42, being present in command of the artillery at the battles of Canton, Amoy, and Chusan. On 16th September 1840 he was taken prisoner by the Chinese, and remained in their hands for nearly six months, during the first fortnight of which he was confined, and securely chained, in a small wooden cage (see page 60). For the above services he was mentioned in despatches by Sir Hugh Gough.

He also took part in the battles of Chillianwallah and of Googerat in the war in the Punjaub. He served in the Kaffre War, 1851, and in the expedition to Burmah, 1853-4, obtaining medals for China, the Punjaub, the Cape, and Burmah. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1842, and retired with the rank of Major-General in 1858.

General Anstruther succeeded to the estate of Thirdpart on the death of his brother Robert in 1855. His later years were passed at Piteorthie House, Fife, where he lived with his sisters, Lady Hamilton and Mrs Graham, and his brother-in-law, General Sir Frederick Hamilton. He compiled a genealogical tree of the Anstruther family, of which this work is an amplification. He died at Piteorthie, 18th February 1884, and was buried at Kilrenny.

GEN. 22. No. 193. TABLE 8.

THOMAS ANDREW ANSTRUTHER, third son of Sir Alexander (155). Born 3rd February 1810, he was baptised at Madras. He entered the Honble. East India Company's service, and made his career in India.

¹ Army Lists.

He married, in January 1840, Sophia Vansittart, youngest daughter of Arthur Vansittart of Shottesbrook, Berkshire, and of Caroline, daughter of the 1st Baron Auckland. Mrs Thomas Anstruther died in London, 5th January 1886, and was buried in Brompton Cemetery. He died at Manchester Square, London, 14th April 1876, and was buried at Kilrenny.

Children—Philip (248), George (249), Alexander (250), Ralph (251), and William (252).

GEN. 22. No. 194. TABLE 8.

GEORGE BUCHAN ANSTRUTHER, fourth son of Sir Alexander (155). Born, 5th December 1811, at Madras, he entered the Royal Navy, and served as a Lieutenant. He died at Malta in January 1836, and was buried there.

GEN. 22. No. 195. TABLE 8.

JANET CATHERINE ANSTRUTHER, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander (155). She died in infancy, 31st July 1804.

GEN. 22. No. 196. TABLE 8.

JANET CATHERINE ANSTRUTHER, second daughter of Sir Alexander (155). Born 24th July 1806, and baptised at Madras. She died, unmarried, 13th March 1884, and was buried at Brompton Cemetery.

GEN. 22. No. 197. TABLE 8.

CATHERINE LOUISA ANSTRUTHER, third daughter of Sir Alexander (155). She died in infancy, 21st January 1810.

GEN. 22. No. 198. TABLE 8.

LOUISA ANNE ERSKINE ANSTRUTHER, fourth daughter of Sir Alexander (155). Born, 26th November 1815, in the East Indies, she married, 25th June 1860, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, London, Colonel Frederick W. Hamilton of the Grenadier Guards, afterwards General Sir Frederick Hamilton, K.C.B.,¹ and Colonel of the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

They had no children, and lived in later years at Pitcorthie House, Fife, where both died, he 5th October 1890, and she 29th April 1888. They were both buried at Kilrenny.

¹ Burke's 'Peerage' (Bellhaven and Stenton).

GEN. 22. No. 199. TABLE 8.

ELIZABETH COLVILLE ANSTRUTHER, fifth daughter of Sir Alexander (155). Born at Mauritius in 1819, she married, 17th January 1839, at St George's, Hanover Square, London, William Graham of Airth, Stirlingshire, and had issue. He died, 21st June 1883, aged 74 years. After her husband's death, Mrs Graham, with her daughter, lived at Pitcorthie House, Fife, and subsequently at Elie, where she died, 26th December 1895. She was buried at Airth.

GEN. 22. No. 200. TABLE 7.

JOHN ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON of Charleton, eldest son of John (162). Born at Charleton 8th August 1818, and educated at Eton, he entered the Army, serving in the 9th Lancers, 1836 to 1841. He then exchanged into the 13th Light Dragoons, retiring in 1847. Afterwards he raised and commanded the Fife Light Horse Volunteers, 1860-95. He was Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant for Fife, and took a considerable share in public matters. He stood for Parliament as a Conservative in 1864, but retired without going to the poll.

His great passion in life was fox-hunting, at which he was, by common consent, second to none in the country. He hunted the Atherstone and Pytchley countries, and also Fife. His experiences are recorded in his 'Eighty Years Reminiscences,' compiled in his 86th year. He was a consummate horseman, and a first-rate "whip," notable for his handling of rough, and often ill-assorted, teams. In the late 'seventies, for instance, he found himself in London with fourteen hunters newly purchased at auction for the Fife Hunt, so he bethought himself of a coach for Ascot Races. Having borrowed the vehicle and equipment, he sent it down to Slough, whence he drove three different teams of his newly-purchased hunters to the races on three consecutive days. He married, first, 25th August 1852, at Bolsover, Derbyshire, Caroline Maria Agnes Robina Hamilton-Gray, daughter and heir of the Rev. John Hamilton-Gray of Carntyne, Rector of Bolsover. She was born 26th June 1833, and died at Charleton 12th February 1882, being buried at Kilconquhar. Secondly, 17th June 1891, at St Andrews Church, Bath, Isobel Bruce, second daughter of Lieut.-General Robert Bruce of Glendouglie (brother of the 1st Baron Aberdare). She was born at Corfu, 14th August 1859. She died in London, 27th February 1918, and was buried at Brookwood Cemetery, Surrey. He died at Charleton, 8th October 1904, and was buried at Kilconquhar.

Children—First wife: John (253), Charles (254), William (255), Arthur (256), Clementina (257), Rosia (258), Olivia (259), and, second wife, Rachel (260).

GEN. 22. No. 201. TABLE 7.

WILLIAM ADAM ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON, second son of John (162). Born 4th December 1823 and baptised in Edinburgh, he was educated at Rugby. He served in the Indian Army in the 15th Irregular Cavalry. During the Scinde Campaign he was on the staff of Sir Charles Napier, being present at the actions of Meeanee and Hyderabad (medal). He became Colonel of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, and was for eleven years commandant of the Governor-General's Body-guard, and Political Agent at Moorshedabad.

He married, 15th November 1849, at Mussoorie, India, Isabella Eliza Steel, daughter of General James Steel, C.B., Brigadier at Umballa. She was born 14th March 1831, and baptised at Calcutta. He died, 3rd August 1865, at Calcutta, and was buried there.

Children—Charles (261), and Clementina (262).

GEN. 22. No. 202. TABLE 7.

ELEANOR ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON, eldest daughter of John (162). Born 20th October 1808 at Blairadam,¹ she married, 19th June 1835, James Montgomery of Lillington, Warwickshire, of the family of Graham-Montgomery of Stanhope, formerly of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and had issue. He was born 7th December 1807, and died in 1894. She died, 8th January 1878, and was buried at Lillington.

GEN. 22. No. 203. TABLE 7.

CLEMENTINA GRIZEL ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON, second daughter of John (162). Born 2nd March 1811 at Charleton, she died, unmarried, in 1894, and was buried at Lillington.

GEN. 22. No. 204. TABLE 7.

MARGARET LOUISA ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON, third daughter of John (162). Born 29th July 1812 at Charleton, she died, unmarried, and was buried at Lillington.

¹ Cleish Parish Register.

GEN. 22. No. 205. TABLE 7.

MARY ELPHINSTONE CHARLOTTE ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON, fourth daughter of John (162). Born 17th January 1817 at Charleton, she married, 2nd March 1848, at St John's, Edinburgh, the Rev. Andrew Ramsay Campbell. He was born 2nd August 1813, and died 4th November 1872. She died at Florence in 1870, and was buried there.

GEN. 22. No. 206. TABLE 7.

JEAN ST CLAIR ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON, fifth daughter of John (162). Born 18th March 1821, she died, unmarried, at Rome in 1893, and was buried there.

GEN. 22. No. 207. TABLE 7.

WILLIAM PHILIP CHARLES BERNARD ANSTRUTHER, son of Philip (168). Born 18th December 1806, he died of croup (while his father was on board the *Dublin*) 10th November 1810.

GEN. 22. No. 208. TABLE 7.

ANN ISABELLA WILHELMINA ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Philip (168). Born 17th January 1803, she married first, 26th November 1830, Lieutenant T. J. J. W. Davis, Royal Navy, and second, . . . Holloway, from whom she separated many years. By her second marriage she had a daughter, Sybella, who, in 1911, supplied records relating to this branch of the family. She died at Marston Villa, Horsley, Gloucestershire, 16th March 1885, and was buried there.

GEN. 22. No. 209. TABLE 7.

SYBELLA MARGARETTE MARIA ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Philip (168). Born 15th February 1809 at Stonehouse, Plymouth, she married, 19th September 1827, at St Saviour's, Jersey, the Rev. Francis R. P. C. Bluett, Vicar of Abersychan, near Pontypool, Monmouthshire. He died 13th October 1871, aged 72 years. She died at 18 The College, Bromley, Kent, in 1893.

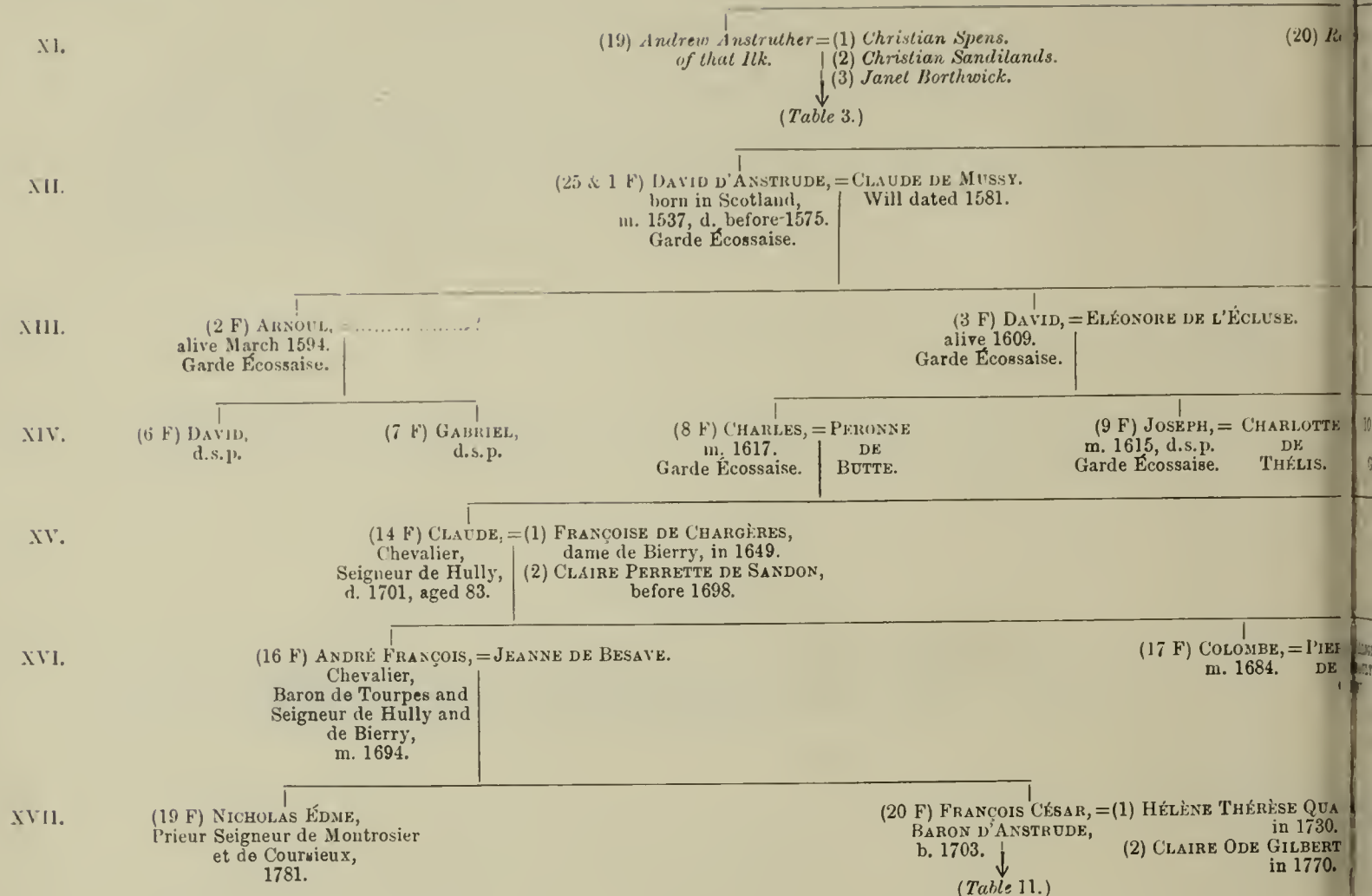
TABLE 10

ANSTRUDE OF BOURGOGNE

TABLE 10.

ANSTRUDES OF BOURGOGNE.

(18) ROBERT



ER=ISOBEL BALFOUR.
(From Table 1.)

(21) David=.....

(26) Robert d'Anstrude,
born in Scotland.
Will dated 1580.
Alive in 1581.
Garde Écossaise.

(4 F) ROBERT,=JEANNE DE CLERCY.
alive 1573.

(5 F) CLAUDE=ALEXANDER GORDON,
d. before 1580.

10 F) HENRI,
alive 1620.
Garde Écossaise.

(11 F) GABRIELLE,=CLAUDE
m. 1604. DE CHANNE.

(12 F) ROBERTE,
a minor till 1607.

(13 F) CLAUDE=JEAN
DE
COURCELLES.

(15 F) CHARLES,
killed
at siege of Lérída,
1647.

(18 F) BARBE=CHARLES DE LENFERNAT,
Chevalier,
Seigneur de Resle et des
Bordes.

LIGNY
MULT,
2.

D'ANSTRUDE. BARONS D'ANSTRUDE

TABLE 11.

D'ANSTRUDE. BARONS D'ANSTRUDE.

(20 F) *FRANÇOIS CÉSAR, BAR*
(Table 10.)XVIII. (21 F) *ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS, = MARIE HENRIETTE DE CHANNE.*
Baron d'Anstrude,
b. 1731, m. 1749.(22 F) *NICHOLAS ÉDME,*
Abbé de St Pierre, de Langres,
et de Châlon-sur-Soâne.XIX. (26 F) *FRANÇOIS CÉSAR MARIE = JOSEPHINE BLANCHET DU PUIS.*
ELIZABETH LUCF,
Baron d'Anstrude,
b. 1769, m. 1795.(27 F) *CLAIRE ETIENNETTE,*
Chanoinesse de Leigneux.XX. (31 F) *CHARLES MARIE, = ANTOINETTE ARMANDE VIOLET*
Baron d'Anstrude,
b. 1800, m. 1826,
d. 1838. *DE LA FAYE.*(32 F) *BLANCH*
m. 1813XXI. (33 F) *LOUIS GASTON, = MARIE ADÉLAÏDE DE BÂLON.*
Baron d'Anstrude,
b. 1828, m. 1850,
d. 1905.(34 F) *MARIE JOSÉPHINE, = COMTE DE DORMY.*
b. 1829.XXII. (36 F) *MARIE GERMAIN GONZALVE, = GEORGINA JEANNE VICTORIA*
Baron d'Anstrude,
b. 1856, m. 1917. *FORGUE.*(37 F) *MARIE HEULT, = COMTE DE LINIE*
b. 1851, m. 1872,
d. 1902.XXIII. (40 F) *OLIVIER GONZALVE GEORGES*
D'ANSTRUDE,
b. 1918.

DE=HÉLÈNE THÉRÈSE QUARRÉ D'ALIGNY.

LAIRE ETIENNETTE,
Chanoinesse de Leigneux.

(24 F) MARIE D'ANSTRUDE
DE TOURPES,
Abbesse de Poulangy.

(25 F) MARIE HÉLÈNE D'ANSTRUDE
DES TOURNELLES,
Chanoinesse de Leigneux.

NE HENRIETTE,=GEORGES PHILLIPPE LÉON
de Leigneux,
dispensation. Seigneur de Vezanne
(her unele).

(29 F) MARIE ADÉLAÏDE,
Chanoinesse d'honneur de
Poulangy.

(30 F) MARIE HÉLÈNE,
Chanoinesse d'honneur de
Poulangy.

DE FODRAS.

(35 F) MARIE FRÉDÉRIC=M. DE THOMASSIN.

(38 F) MARIE ROBERTE,=MARQUIS DE LA HAYE.
b. 1853, m. 1875.

(39 F) MARIE GENEVIEVE,
b. 1854.



GEN. 22. No. 210. TABLE 9.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, son of Robert (174). Born in April 1824 in the East Indies, he died 24th December¹ of the same year, and was buried at S. Park Street burial-ground.

GEN. 22. No. 211. TABLE 9.

ROBERT PEEL ANSTRUTHER, son of Robert (174). Born in the East Indies, he was godson of Sir Robert Peel, the Prime Minister (Family information). He appears to have become a clerk in the Home Office, but was invalided out of the Civil Service at an early age. He died at Croydon in September 1887.

GEN. 22. No. 212. TABLE 9.

GARDNER PEEL ANSTRUTHER, son of Robert (174). Born 1st April 1829,² he was also godson of Sir Robert Peel. He died at Oorar,³ East Indies, in 1856.

GEN. 22. No. 213. TABLE 9.

MARIA HENRIETTA ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Robert (174). She married,² 16th August 1835, . . . Yule.

GEN. 22. No. 214. TABLE 9.

CAROLINE LOUISA ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Robert (174). She married, 14th July 1835, F. Cardew, and died in 1848.

GEN. 22. No. 215. TABLE 9.

EMILY ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Robert (174). She married,² 1st July 1839, William Vansittart, of the Honble. East India Company's service, and had issue. He was member of Parliament for Windsor, and died 15th January 1878. She died, 5th May 1844, during the passage home from India.

¹ 'Bengal Obituary,' 1851, p. 160.

² Foster's 'Baronetage.'

³ 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

GEN. 22. No. 216. TABLE 9.

SOPHIA CATHERINE ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Robert (174).¹ She married, 29th February 1840, as his second wife, Captain Robert Price, of the 67th Bengal Native Infantry, who was killed in action at Donabul, near Rangoon, in February 1853. He was the third son of Ralph Price of Sydenham, Kent (Rugge-Price, Bart.). She died, 8th October 1845, in India, leaving issue.

GEN. 22. No. 217. TABLE 9.

FANNY EMILY ANSTRUTHER, daughter of J. Ayshford (175). Born in 1848, she died, 16th July 1857,² at Boulogne of consumption.

GEN. 23. No. 218. TABLE 4.

SIR JOHN CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER of that Ilk, Elie, and Carmichael, 6th and 3rd Baronet, only child of Sir John (179). Born 6th February 1818,³ a posthumous child, he was accidentally shot by a playfellow at Eton, and died 31st October 1831. He was buried at Merton College, Oxford,⁴ where there is a mural inscription.

GEN. 23. No. 219. TABLE 4.

SIR WINDHAM CHARLES JAMES CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER of Carmichael, 8th and 5th Baronet, eldest son of Sir Windham (180). Born at Ostend in 1825 of his father's first marriage, he married, 4th September 1872 (Family information), Janetta Barbour, daughter of Robert Barbour of Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire. She was born 25th March 1839, died 11th September 1891, and was buried at Carmichael. He sat in Parliament as a Conservative for South Lanarkshire, 1874-80, and was Vice-Lieutenant of that county from 1890 and Convener of the County Council from 1895. Sir Windham took much interest in county and local affairs, and was an elder in the Carmichael Parish Session. He was a great patron of coursing, his large kennel of greyhounds being well known in the coursing world. He died at Carmichael, 26th January 1898, and was buried in the family burying-place on the Kirk Hill, the site of the original Parish Church of Carmichael.

Children—Windham Robert (263).

¹ Foster's 'Baronetage.'

³ Elie Parish Register.

² British Consulate Register, No. 315 (Boulogne).

⁴ 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

GEN. 23. No. 220. TABLE 4.

WINDHAM GEORGE CONWAY CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER, second son of Sir Windham (180). Born, 31st July 1846, in Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, of his father's second marriage, he married, 14th February 1867,¹ Ellen Anne Katherine Adam, daughter of John Adam, a surgeon in the Honble. East India Company's service. He served in the 85th Regiment, 1865-66, but after leaving the Army he had no special occupation. He died at Bruges, 13th September 1898, and was buried at Dover.

Children—Gerald (264), Eric (265), Hugh (266), Maud (267), Mildred (268), and Muriel (269).

GEN. 23. No. 221. TABLE 4.

MARIANA CONSTANCE CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER, elder daughter of Sir Windham (180). Born, 22nd December 1842, in Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, of her father's second marriage, she died, unmarried, at Bournemouth, 2nd November 1883, and was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery.

GEN. 23. No. 222. TABLE 4.

MARIAN ALICE CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER, second daughter of Sir Windham (180). Born, 3rd May 1844, in Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, she married Captain Charles Roger, late of the 70th Regiment—Ensign, 12th November 1858; Lieutenant, 13th September 1859; Captain, 16th May 1865; retired, 1875. He served in the New Zealand War 1864-5 (medal), and died, 25th March 1907, at Chiefswood, Melrose.

GEN. 23. No. 223. TABLE 5.

ROBERT DURHAM ANSTRUTHER, eldest son of Philip (183). Born, 11th May 1841, at Colombo, Ceylon, and educated at Leamington and at Edinburgh Academy, he entered the Army, and served in the 106th Regiment from 18th June 1857, retiring as a Captain in 1874. He became Governor of Manchester Gaol, from which, in 1888, he was transferred to Pentonville Prison.

He married, 4th May 1864,² at Cubbington, near Leamington, Florence Sophia Wise, third daughter of Francis Wise of Grange, Cubbington.

¹ Foster's 'Baronetage.'

² 'Gentleman's Magazine.'

He died, 9th March 1890, at Pentonville, and was buried in West Brompton Cemetery.

Children—Philip (270), Keith (271), Florence (272), Edith (273), Elizabeth (274), Constance (275), and Armine (276).

GEN. 23. No. 224. TABLE 5.

PHILIP MORRISON ANSTRUTHER, second son of Philip (183). Born, 23rd September 1846, at Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, and educated at Cheltenham, he went to Ceylon as a planter, and became a well-known figure in the island. He married at Colombo Mary Adams, but had no issue. He died at Clippesby Hall, Great Yarmouth, 12th April 1899, and was buried at Colney Hatch Cemetery.

GEN. 23. No. 225. TABLE 5.

STEWART MACKENZIE ANSTRUTHER, third son of Philip (183). Born, 5th July 1846, at Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, he was educated at Winchester, and Oriel College, Oxford. He lived much in Russia, where he was tutor to the family of Count Bobrinsky. Later he acquired property at Novaia, Finland, through the gift of his aunt, Lady Ashburton.

He married, 29th June 1893, at Hampstead, London, Mary Elizabeth Robarts, daughter of Henry Robarts of Stamford Hill, London, but had no issue. He died at 5 Worsley Road, Hampstead, 4th February 1898, and was buried in Colney Hatch Cemetery.

GEN. 23. No. 226. TABLE 5.

JOHN NEWDIGATE ANSTRUTHER, fourth son of Philip (183). Born, 5th April 1850, at Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, he married, 15th June 1874, Georgina Julia Farley, daughter of Daniel Farley of Henwick, Worcester, and widow of Alexander Borrowman of Edinburgh. She died at Umberslade, Warwickshire,

9th April 1914. He became a civil engineer, and went to the United States of America.

GEN. 23. No. 227. TABLE 5.

KEITH FRANCIS GEORGE ANSTRUTHER, fifth son of Philip (183). Born, 3rd February 1854, at Leamington, he was educated at Winchester. He became a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and was Secretary to the Orthopædic Hospital from 1902. He married, 28th November 1878, at Kensington, London, Maria Catherine Geraldine Bernard, daughter of W. D. Bernard, Deputy Commissary General, Ceylon. She died at Beckenham, 23rd August 1921, aged 70 years. He died in July 1915.

Children—Philip (277), Pearl (278).

GEN 23. No. 228. TABLE 5.

HENRY LEWIS ANSTRUTHER, sixth son of Philip (183). Born, 25th April 1856, at Craven Hill Gardens, London, he entered the Royal Marine Light Infantry from 1st July 1874 to 1881. He went to Australia about the year 1890.

GEN. 23. No. 229. TABLE 5.

CHARLES WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER, seventh son of Philip (183). Born, 8th September 1858, at Craven Hill Gardens, London, he went to Ceylon as a planter. He died, unmarried, at Plaw Hatch, Sussex, 22nd December 1887, and was buried at West Hoathly, Sussex.

GEN. 23. No. 230. TABLE 5.

MARY HELEN ANSTRUTHER, eldest daughter of Philip (183). Born, 31st December 1839, at Edinburgh, she married, 9th December 1858, at St James', Paddington, London, William Reiersen Arbuthnot of Plaw Hatch, East Grinstead, Sussex, and had issue seven sons and six daughters. She died at Plaw Hatch, 2nd May 1912, and was buried at East Hoathly. It is interesting to note that her mother was present at Mrs Arbuthnot's golden wedding celebrations in 1908, being then 89 years of age, and in such good health that she afterwards went out shopping, advising her daughter to go and rest after her tiring day.

GEN. 23. No. 231. TABLE 5.

ANNE NAIRNE ANSTRUTHER, second daughter of Philip (183). Born, 19th March 1843, at Kandy, Ceylon. She married, 23rd January 1869, at St George's, Hanover Square, London, Charles Edward Stewart, a cadet of the Galloway family. He was a distinguished soldier, and served in the Indian Mutiny and other campaigns. He was sent on Special Missions on the Indian frontier. He became H.M. Consul at Tabriz and Consul-General at Odessa, and was Companion of the Orders of the Bath, of St Michael and St George, and of the Indian Empire. There was issue of the marriage two sons, of whom the elder

was killed in action in the European War, and the younger was drowned in Trinidad in January 1923. Colonel Stewart died in London, 26th December 1904.

GEN. 23. No. 232. TABLE 5.

JEMIMA STEWART ANSTRUTHER, third daughter of Philip (183). Born, 6th January 1845, at Colombo, Ceylon, she died, unmarried, at Plaw Hatch, East Grinstead, Sussex, in January 1874, and was buried at Forest Row, Sussex.

GEN. 23. No. 233. TABLE 5.

CAROLINE PETRE ANSTRUTHER, fourth daughter of Philip (183). Born, 30th September 1851, at Tillicoultry, Clackmannanshire, she married, 19th January 1892, at 16 Moray Place, Edinburgh, Duncan Mackay, of Durnish, and Carver's Croft, Plockton, N.B. He died in 1917.

GEN. 23. No. 234. TABLE 5.

MARIA ANSTRUTHER, eldest daughter of James (184). Born in 1829 in Edinburgh, she married, 3rd August 1847, William Cathcart Smith-Cuninghame of Caprington, Ayrshire, and left issue, Major W. W. Smith-Cuninghame, D.S.O., of Caprington being her grandson. Her husband died in 1900. She died 20th November 1892, and was buried at Riccarton, Kilmarnock.

GEN. 23. No. 235. TABLE 5.

ANNE CATHERINE ANSTRUTHER, second daughter of James (184). Born in 1830 in Edinburgh, she married in Edinburgh, 11th December 1861, John Henry Mercer, of the family of Mercer of Aldie, Perthshire, a member of the Legislative Council of Victoria, Australia, and had issue three sons and two daughters. He died in 1891.

GEN. 23. No. 236. TABLE 5.

LUCY SARAH ANSTRUTHER, third daughter of James (184). Born, 13th January 1839, in Edinburgh, she lived at Hope Lodge, Moffat, and died, unmarried, at Pau, France, 17th October 1912.

GEN. 23. No. 237. TABLE 6.

SIR ROBERT ANSTRUTHER of Balcaskie, 5th Baronet, eldest son of Sir Ralph (186). Born, 28th August 1834, in Heriot Row, Edinburgh, and educated at Harrow, he entered the Army, joining the Grenadier Guards¹ 21st January 1853. He accompanied the expedition to the Crimea, but was invalided at Varna through dysentery. He went with his battalion to Canada in December 1861 at the time of the "Trent" affair. He became Adjutant of his battalion, Lieutenant and Captain, 6th June 1855; Captain and Lieut.-Colonel, 17th May 1861. He retired in 1862. He served in Parliament for the County of Fife 1864 to 1880, and again for the St Andrews District of Burghs, 1885-6. He was a Liberal in politics, but declined to support the movement for Home Rule for Ireland in 1886. He served for a short time in the Fife Volunteers, and was H.M. Lieutenant for the County. He was also an elder of the Church of Scotland, and took a leading part in the debates of the General Assembly of the Church, and he was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the Patronage Abolition Act through Parliament. He succeeded his father in 1863. Owing to agricultural depression he sold the estate of Braemore, Caithness, to the Duke of Portland. He married, 29th July 1857, at Beckenham, Kent,

¹ Hamilton's 'Grenadier Guards.'

Louisa Maria Chowne Marshall, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Knox Marshall, Rector, successively, of Bridgenorth, Shropshire, and of Wragby and Holton, Lincolnshire. She was born 13th February 1835, and died 25th January 1913. He died, 21st July 1886, at Balcaskie, and was buried in Abercrombie Church.

Children—Sir Ralph (279), Henry (280), Robert (281), Arthur (282), and Mary Evelyn (283).

GEN. 23. No. 238. TABLE 6.

HENRY ANSTRUTHER, second son of Sir Ralph (186). Born, 4th June 1836, at Balcaskie, and educated at Harrow, he joined the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers in 1852 at sixteen years of age. He went with the expedition to the Crimea in 1854, and was killed at the Battle of the Alma, whilst advancing to the assault of the Russian lines carrying the Queen's Colour of his Regiment, 20th September 1854. He was buried on the field of action. His memorial tablet is in St Monans Church.

GEN. 23. No. 239. TABLE 6.

HAMILTON ANSTRUTHER, third son of Sir Ralph (186). Born, 11th August 1842, in Edinburgh, he was educated at Harrow. He went into business in Vancouver, and afterwards at Calcutta, but the climate of the East ruined his health.

He died, unmarried, 11th September 1873, at Ancona, Italy, whilst on the journey home from India, and was buried there.

GEN. 23. No. 240. TABLE 6.

LUCY CHARLOTTE ANSTRUTHER, elder daughter of Sir Ralph (186). Born, 12th April 1833, in Edinburgh, she married, 12th August 1852, at Balcaskie, Alexander Kinloch, eldest son of Sir David Kinloch, Baronet, of Gilmerton, East Lothian, who succeeded his father as 10th Baronet in 1879. There was issue of the marriage three sons and two daughters, the eldest son being the present General Sir David Kinloch, C.B., of Gilmerton. He died, 11th March 1912, and was buried at Athelstaneford. She died at Kilduff, near Gilmerton, 14th November 1903, and was buried in Athelstaneford Churchyard.

GEN. 23. No. 241. TABLE 6.

MARY ANSTRUTHER, second daughter of Sir Ralph (186). Born, 28th February 1845, in Edinburgh, she married, 20th June 1867, at St Paul's Church, Onslow Square, London, Charles Hugh Berners, who later succeeded his uncle in the estate of Woolverstone Park, near Ipswich, Suffolk. He died 15th January 1919. There was issue of the marriage three sons and two daughters, the eldest son being the present John Anstruther Berners of Woolverstone.

She died at Marseilles on the way home from Egypt, 17th April 1911, and was buried at Woolverstone.

GEN. 23. No. 242. TABLE 8.

ROBERT HAMILTON LLOYD-ANSTRUTHER, eldest son of James (187). Born, 21st April 1841, of his father's first marriage, he entered the Army, and served in the Rifle Brigade—Ensign, 25th June 1858; Lieutenant, 4th February 1862; Captain, 3rd August 1872; Major, 1st July 1881, retiring as Honorary Lieut.-Colonel in 1886. He served in the Indian Mutiny (medal). He succeeded his father in the estate of Hintlesham in 1882, but, owing to the great fall of agricultural values, which was felt with special acuteness in East Anglia, he was obliged to sell it.

He was Justice of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Suffolk, and became an Alderman of the County Council. He sat in Parliament for the Woodbridge Division of Suffolk 1886-92.

He married, 5th July 1871, at St Thomas', Portman Square, Gertrude Louisa Georgina FitzRoy, daughter of Francis Horatio FitzRoy of Frogmore Park, Blackwater, Hampshire, and great-grand-daughter of the 4th Duke of Grafton. She was born 9th December 1850. He fell into very bad health, and was a helpless invalid from 1906 until his death on 24th August 1914.

Children—FitzRoy (284), Reginald (285), Rosalind (286).

GEN. 23. No. 243. TABLE 8.

FRANCIS WILLIAM LLOYD-ANSTRUTHER, second son of James (187). Born, 20th February 1849, at Hintlesham of his father's second marriage, he served in the Suffolk Militia 1871-91, retiring as a major. He emigrated to Canada in 1883, and settled at Portage-la-Prairie, Manitoba.

He died in London in January 1918, and was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery.

GEN. 23. No. 244. TABLE 8.

JAMES LLOYD-ANSTRUTHER, third son of James (187). Born, 9th January 1852, at Hintlesham, and educated at Haileybury, he joined H.M.S. *Britannia*, but was prevented by illness from serving in the Royal Navy, and completed his education at Wellington College. He became a successful planter in Ceylon.

He married, 29th June 1907, at Holy Trinity Church, Kensington Gore, London, the Honble. Eleonora Chetwynd, elder daughter of the 7th Viscount Chetwynd. She was born 7th March 1863. He is now the owner of Knapp House, Gillingham, Dorset.

GEN. 23. No. 245. TABLE 8.

BASIL LLOYD-ANSTRUTHER, fourth son of James (187). Born, 1st December 1852 (twin with Cecil (246)), at Hintlesham, he was educated at Haileybury, and received a direct Commission in the Army, joining the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in 1870. He served in the 96th—afterwards the Manchester—Regiment (Lieutenant, 17th July 1873; Captain, 13th June 1879; Major, 1st August

1883 ; Lieut.-Colonel, 31st May 1894 ; Colonel, 31st May 1898), and commanded one of the battalions from 1894. He retired in 1899.

He married, 25th April 1899, at St Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London, Adela Maria Loder, daughter of Sir Robert Loder, 1st Baronet, of Leonardslee, Sussex, and widow of General the Honble. Alexander Stewart, third son of the 9th Earl of Galloway. She was born 29th September 1858, and died 22nd March 1915. There was no issue of the marriage.

GEN. 23. No. 246. TABLE 8.

CECIL LLOYD-ANSTRUTHER, fifth son of James (187). Born, 1st December 1852 (twin with Basil (245)), at Hintlesham, he was educated at Haileybury and at Lincoln College, Oxford. He entered the Civil Service, and became a clerk in the House of Lords. He rose to the position of Chief Clerk in the Parliament Office, and retired in 1917. He married, 4th August 1904, at St Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London, Bertha Mary Philips, younger daughter of John Capel Philips of The Heath House, Tean, Stoke-on-Trent.

GEN. 23. No. 247. TABLE 8.

PRISCILLA BARBARA ELIZABETH LLOYD-ANSTRUTHER, only daughter of James (187). Born in 1840 of her father's first marriage, she joined the Church of Rome, became a nun, and entered a convent at Stafford. She died 3rd August 1899 at Stafford, and was buried there.

GEN. 23. No. 248. TABLE 8.

PHILIP ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, eldest son of Thomas (193). Born 30th June 1841, in the East Indies, he became Ensign in the 94th Regiment, 31st December 1858; Lieutenant, 25th May 1860; Captain, 3rd January 1865; Major, 11th May 1878; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 7th August 1880. The 94th became afterwards the 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers.

He married, 12th January 1875, at Cambo, Fife, Zaida Mary Erskine, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Erskine, 2nd Baronet, of Cambo. She died at Cairnie, Fife, 18th April 1922, and was buried at Kilrenny. On 20th December 1880, while on the march with a detachment of his battalion, he, with a large number of his men, was treacherously shot down at Bronkhorst Spruit, South Africa, by an ambush of Boers, who had risen in arms to repudiate the recent annexation of the Transvaal. Colonel Anstruther died of his wounds shortly afterwards.

Children—Philip (287), Robert (288), and Mary Rosamond (289).

GEN. 23. No. 249. TABLE 8.

GEORGE JOHN ANSTRUTHER, second son of Thomas (193). Born 4th December 1842, he entered the Royal Navy, and rose to the rank of Post Captain. He died, unmarried, in London, 19th January 1888, and was buried at Kilrenny.

GEN. 23. No. 250. TABLE 8.

ALEXANDER WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER-DUNCAN, third son of Thomas (193). Born 3rd October 1847, he entered the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and obtained a Commission in the Royal Artillery—Lieutenant, 30th January 1868; Captain, 25th April 1878; Major, 30th January 1886; Lieut.-Colonel, 30th January 1892; Colonel, 8th December 1897. A large part of his service was at Woolwich, where he became very popular. In 1897 he commanded the Royal Artillery at Halifax, Nova Scotia. He married, 26th April 1897, at St George's, Hanover Square, London, Catherine Henrietta Adamina Morrison-Duncan

of Naughton, Fife, only child of Adam Alexander Morrison-Duncan of Naughton, grandson of the celebrated Admiral Duncan, 1st Earl of Camperdown. She was born 18th May 1854, and is a Justice of the Peace for the County of Fife. Colonel Anstruther assumed the name of Duncan in addition to his own.

He died, without issue, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the game-larder at Naughton, 18th October 1902, and was buried in Balmerino Church-yard.

GEN. 23. No. 251. TABLE 8.

RALPH NICHOLAS ANSTRUTHER, fourth son of Thomas (193). Born 4th November 1851, he served in the Indian Woods and Forests Department. He died, unmarried, in Canada, 10th September 1872, and was buried there.

GEN. 23. No. 252. TABLE 8.

WILLIAM THOMAS ANSTRUTHER, fifth son of Thomas (193). Born 12th December 1857. He served in the Public Works Department in India. He was not married. While at home on leave, he started for the Continent, and is known to have reached Folkestone, after which all trace of his movements were lost, and his death in June 1898 was allowed by the Court of Chancery to be presumed.

GEN. 23. No. 253. TABLE 7.

JOHN ST CLAIR ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON, eldest son of John (200). Born, 4th June 1853, in Edinburgh, and educated at Eton, he served for a short time in the Fife Light Horse Volunteers. He developed consumption, of which he died, 4th July 1873, and was buried in Kilconquhar Churchyard.

GEN. 23. No. 254. TABLE 7.

CHARLES FREDERICK ST CLAIR ANSTRUTHER of Charleton, second son of John (200). Born, 6th May 1855, and educated at Eton, he entered the Army, join-

ing the 2nd Life Guards on 29th June 1874—Captain, 12th January 1885 ; Major, 12th January 1895 ; Lieut.-Colonel, 12th January 1902 ; Colonel, 13th July 1905. He commanded the regiment from 1903 to 1907. For his services in the South African Campaign, 1899-1900, in command of the 2nd Life Guards squadron, he was mentioned in despatches, promoted Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. He was present at the relief of Kimberley, at the operations at Paardeberg, and at actions near Johannesburg and Diamond Hill, and received medal with six clasps. He became a member of the Victorian Order in 1905, and is also an Officer of the Légion d'Honneur, a Knight Commander of the Sword of Sweden, a Knight Commander of the Order of Isabel la Católica of Spain, and an Esquire of the Order of St John of Jerusalem. He is a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Fife.

Colonel Charles succeeded his father in the estate of Charleton in 1904, and has discontinued the use of the name of Thomson. During the European War he served in the Intelligence Department of the War Office.

He married, 14th January 1882, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, London, Agnes Dorothea Guthrie, third daughter of James Alexander Guthrie of Craigie, Forfarshire.

Children—John (290), Margaret Grizel (291).

GEN. 23. No. 255. TABLE 7.

WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER-GRAY, third son of John (200). Born, 6th September 1859, in Edinburgh, and educated at Eton, he entered the Army, joining the 13th Hussars as Cornet 11th April 1880, was promoted Lieutenant 1st July 1881, and served with that regiment in the Afghan Campaign 1880-81. In 1885 he was transferred to the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), becoming Captain 30th December 1893, and Major 1st May 1897. He was Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General of South Australia, the Earl of Kintore, 1889-91, and served in the South African Campaign 1901-2, acting as Governor of Knysna, Cape Colony, 1901, and Inspector of Concentration Camps, 1902. In 1903 he retired from the Army.

During the European War he rejoined the Army, and commanded the depot of the Scottish Horse at Dunkeld, being promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

He served in Parliament as member for the St Andrews District of Burghs 1906-10, and again from December 1910-18, the constituency being then abolished under the Reform Act.

He acquired the estate of Kilmany, Fife, from his father, and at his father's death in 1904 he succeeded to the estate of Carntyne, his mother's property, and adopted the name of Anstruther-Gray. He is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the Counties of Fife and of Lanark.

He married, 26th January 1891, at Glenelg, South Australia, Clayre Jessie Tennant, daughter of Andrew Tennant of Essenside, Glenelg, South Australia. She was born 30th August 1872, and is a Justice of the Peace for the County of Fife.

Children—William (292), Ruth (293), and Jean (294).

GEN. 23. No. 256. TABLE 7.

ARTHUR ST CLAIR ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON, fourth son of John (200). Born, 19th November 1872, at Charleton, and educated at Eton, he served in the Fife Light Horse Volunteers. He became an electrical engineer, and went to New Zealand. During his voyage back to that country in the autumn of 1904, after a holiday at home, he developed typhoid fever, and died at sea, four hours out from Auckland, New Zealand, on 16th October 1904. He was buried at Dunedin, New Zealand.

GEN. 23. No. 257. TABLE 7.

CLEMENTINA CAROLINE ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON, eldest daughter of John (200). Born 15th December 1857, she lived latterly in London, and took a great interest in the Girl Guide movement, of which she became Divisional Commissioner for South London. She died in London 7th July 1921.

GEN. 23. No. 258. TABLE 7.

ROSIA MARY ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON, second daughter of John (200). Born, 1st March 1862, at Charleton, she married, first, 20th December 1892, at St Peter's, Cranley Gardens, London, Colonel David Bryce Burn. He was born 17th February 1848, and served in the 75th Regiment and in the 18th Hussars. After retiring from the Regular Army he joined the Fife Light Horse Volunteers. He died 3rd July 1915, there being no issue of the marriage. Second, 11th May 1920, Edward Clayton of Cottesmore, Oakham.

GEN. 23. No. 259. TABLE 7.

OLIVIA BEATRICE LOUISA ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON, third daughter of John (200). Born, 26th March 1870, she married, 9th December 1895, at the Episcopal Cathedral, Edinburgh, Francis W. Blackburne of Tankardstown, County Meath, Ireland, and has children living—Elena, John, and Amabel. He died at Tankardstown, 11th July 1921, and was buried at Slane, Co. Meath.

GEN. 23. No. 260. TABLE 7.

RACHEL JEAN ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON, fourth daughter of John (200). Born, 19th October 1892, at Charleton, she is the only child of her father's second marriage. She married, 25th June 1923, at St John's Episcopal Church, Pittenweem, Michael Willoughby, 3rd son of Sir William Gordon Cumming, 4th Bt. of Altyre. The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. C. E. Plumb, D.D., Lord Bishop of St Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane.

GEN. 23. No. 261. TABLE 7.

CHARLES JAMES ANSTRUTHER, only son of William (201). Born, 15th December 1859, at Meerut, East Indies, he was educated at Eton. He entered the Army, and served in the 17th Lancers—Cornet, 11th May 1878; Lieutenant, 7th April 1881; Captain, 6th November 1885; Major, 3rd April 1897—retiring 1st June 1901.

He took part in the Zulu Campaign 1879, and was present at the engagement at Ulundi, receiving medal with clasp. In 1898 he went through the Staff College. He has discontinued the use of the surname of Thomson since 1888. He married, 28th July 1894, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, London, Olive Slade, second daughter of Wyndham Slade of Monty's Court, Somerset, a Metropolitan Police Court Magistrate. She was born 29th October 1870.

Children—William (295).

GEN. 23. No. 262. TABLE 7.

CLEMENTINA SUSAN ADELAIDE ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON, only daughter of William (201). Born, 13th March 1858, at Charleton, she has lived principally in London.

GEN. 24. No. 263. TABLE 4.

SIR WINDHAM ROBERT CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER of Carmichael, 9th and 6th Baronet, only son of Sir Windham (219). Born, 26th March 1877, in Edinburgh, and educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Oxford, he succeeded his father in 1898.

He married, 16th April 1901, at St Michael's, Chester Square, London, Frederica Kilgour Sylvia Darley, youngest daughter of the Right Honble. Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, P.C., G.C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor and Chief Justice of New South Wales, Australia. She was born, 30th January 1878, at Sydney, New South Wales, and married, secondly, 2nd December 1905, Major the Honble. Algernon Hanbury-Tracey, C.M.G., second son of the 4th Baron Sudeley, who died 3rd December 1915. Sir Windham Robert had begun to take his share in the public affairs of his county when he died in his twenty-seventh year, after an operation, at Carmichael, 26th October 1903, and was buried in the family burying-place at Carmichael.

Children—Windham Frederick (296).

GEN. 24. No. 264. TABLE 4.

GERALD YORKE CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER, eldest son of Windham Conway (220). Born, 24th January 1871, at Henley-on-Thames, and educated at Shrewsbury, he entered the insurance business, obtaining a post in the Standard Life Assurance Company, and subsequently emigrated to South Africa. He married at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, in 1900, Ellen Caroline Milne, daughter of J. Milne of Cradock, Cape Colony. She died in 1902. He died, 28th June 1910, in London.

Children—Windham Eric Francis (297).

GEN. 24. No. 265. TABLE 4.

ERIC GEORGE BASIL CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER, second son of Windham Conway (220). Born, 10th February 1874, at Dinard, France, he volunteered

with the Ceylon contingent for the South African War, but was prevented by accidental injury from obtaining a Commission. He was attached to the Army Service Corps. Before going to Ceylon as a tea-planter, he had spent three years in California fruit-growing. After the South African War entered the South African Civil Service, from which, however, he was "retrenched" under the new Colonial Constitution. He married, 2nd July 1922, Winefred Leonore, daughter of Perey Hawkings.

Children—Claude Windham (297A).

GEN. 24. No. 266. TABLE 4.

HUGH JOHN ELPHINSTONE CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER, third son of Windham Conway (220). Born, 23rd November 1876, he became a civil engineer. He served in the South African War with the Matabeleland force, and was employed on railway transport service in the Transvaal. He became Captain in a service battalion of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, and Assistant Provost-Marshal. He married, 11th September 1906, at St John's Church, Putney, London, Ada Marie Clark, daughter of Thomas Clark of Putney.

Children—Averil (298).

GEN. 24. No. 267. TABLE 4.

MAUD ELLEN CONSTANCE CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER, eldest daughter of Windham Conway (220). Born, 22nd January 1869, in Berkshire, she married, 6th February 1888, Major-General John Christopher Swann, C.B., I.S.C., who was commandant of the 1st Bombay Infantry, and has issue. She was divorced from him in 1900.

GEN. 24. No. 268. TABLE 4.

MILDRED HELEN MARY CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER, second daughter of Windham Conway (220). Born, 16th February 1873, at Dinard, France, she married, 19th December 1895, at St Augustine's, Queen's Gate, London, John Christopher Neville, third son of the Rev. Christopher Neville of Thorney, and has issue.

GEN. 24. No. 269. TABLE 4.

MURIEL VERE CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER, third daughter of Windham Conway (220). Born, 10th April 1881, in London, she married, 17th January 1912, in London, Harold Adam Whyte, son of Robert Whyte of Forfar.

GEN. 24. No. 270. TABLE 5.

PHILIP FRANCIS ANSTRUTHER, eldest son of Robert (223). Born in April 1869 at Umballa, East Indies, he was trained as an electrical engineer.

He married, 2nd April 1907, at the Parish Church, Paignton, Edith Bradford, youngest daughter of the late John Bradford, St Margaret's, Paignton.

GEN. 24. No. 271. TABLE 5.

KEITH ROBERT ANSTRUTHER, second son of Robert (223). Born in 1871 at Landour, East Indies, he died there in the following year.

GEN. 24. No. 272. TABLE 5.

FLORENCE MAY ANSTRUTHER, eldest daughter of Robert (223). Born in June 1865 at Nuseerabad, East Indies, she has been trained as a hospital nurse.

GEN. 24. No. 273. TABLE 5.

EDITH SOPHIA ANSTRUTHER, second daughter of Robert (223). Born in November 1866 at Nuseerabad, East Indies. She taught in art schools at Dumfries and at Bristol. She died, 18th November 1919, unmarried, at Norbury.

GEN. 24. No. 274. TABLE 5.

ELIZABETH ETHEL ANSTRUTHER, third daughter of Robert (223). Born, 28th August 1874, at Sunderland, twin with Constance (275).

GEN. 24. No. 275. TABLE 5.

CONSTANCE LUCY ANSTRUTHER, fourth daughter of Robert (223). Born, 28th August 1874, at Sunderland, twin with Elizabeth (274). She was appointed Women's Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1921.

GEN. 24. No. 276. TABLE 5.

ARMINE CLEMENTINA ANSTRUTHER, fifth daughter of Robert (223). Born in January 1877 at Manchester, she died, 5th February 1919, unmarried, at Leamington.

GEN. 24. No. 277. TABLE 5.

PHILIP BERNARD ANSTRUTHER, son of Keith (227). Born 24th January 1880, he died 11th September of the same year.

GEN. 24. No. 278. TABLE 5.

PEARL ANNIE GERALDINE KEITH ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Keith (227). Born 19th May 1882. She married, 3rd November 1914, Captain Charles E. M. Bradley, son of Charles Robert Bradley.

GEN. 24. No. 279. TABLE 6.

SIR RALPH WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER of Baleaskie, 6th Baronet, eldest son of Sir Robert (237). Born, 5th July 1858, at Wimpole Street, London, and educated at Eton and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he obtained his Commission in the Royal Engineers, Lieutenant, 9th October 1877; Captain, 22nd May 1888. He served with the Telegraph Battalion in the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, receiving medal and clasp and the Khedive's Bronze Star; and again, in the same battalion, in the Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884-85. He retired from the Army in June 1890, at which time he was serving as Captain and Adjutant of the Royal Engineers at Aldershot. He then joined the 6th Volun-

teer Battalion of the Black Watch (formerly the Fifeshire Rifles) as Major, and succeeded to the command of that battalion. During the European War he raised the 3/7th Battalion of the Black Watch, after which he was transferred to the Royal Engineers, and had charge of the R.E. Training Centre at Irvine, Ayrshire, 1915-18.

He became a County Councillor for Fife in 1889, and is Convener of the County Council and also of the Education Authority for the County. He has been Chairman of the School Board for Carnbee Parish, and is Chairman of the Parish Council and also of the St Monans Parish Council, as well as being on the governing body of the Waid Academy, Anstruther. He has now been appointed H.M. Lieutenant for the County of Fife, and is an officer of the Légion d'Honneur. He has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from St Andrews University. He has been a Director of the Bank of Scotland since 1896, and was Chairman of the Nobel Dynamite Trust, 1903-14. From 1894 to 1901 he was Chancellor's Assessor in St Andrews University, and from 1901 to 1902 Chairman of the Board of the Highland and Agricultural Society. He was captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St Andrews, in 1892.

He married, 5th August 1886, at St Mark's, North Audley Street, London, Mildred Harriet Hussey, daughter of Edward Hussey of Scotney Castle, Kent, and grand-daughter of Lady Windsor. She was born 2nd June 1863, and for her local services during the European War has been made a Companion of the Order of the British Empire.

Children—Robert (299), Margaret Christian (300), Magdalen (301), Sarah (302), Elizabeth (303), and Gertrude Mary (304).

GEN. 24. No. 280. TABLE 6.

HENRY TORRENS ANSTRUTHER, second son of Sir Robert (237). Born, 27th November 1860, at 24 Onslow Square, London, and educated at Eton, he was called to the Scottish Bar in 1885.

He served in the Eton College Volunteers as a Lieutenant, and also in the Fife Light Horse Volunteers. He is an advocate, and was elected member of Parliament for the St Andrews District of Burghs in 1886 as a Liberal Unionist, retaining the seat at each election until his retirement in 1903 on nomination as one of the Government representatives on the Board of the Suez Canal Company. He acted as "Whip" to the Liberal Unionist Party in the House of Commons, and was, from 1895, a Junior Lord of the Treasury. He was an Alderman of the London County Council 1905-10, and has been a Director of the North British Railway and of the Hull and Barnsley Railway.

He married, 24th April 1889, at St Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, London, the Honble. Eva Isabella Henrietta Hanbury-Traey, eldest daughter of the 4th Baron Sudeley. She was born 25th January 1869, and has, for services during the European War, been made a Dame of the Order of the British Empire.

Children—Douglas (305), Joyce (306).

GEN. 24. No. 281. TABLE 6.

ROBERT HAMILTON ANSTRUTHER, third son of Sir Robert (237). Born, 10th June 1862, at Craven Lodge, Chelsea, London, and educated at Cheam School and on H.M.S. *Britannia*, he entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman in December 1877. He became Lieutenant, June 1885; Commander, January 1897; Post Captain, June 1904. He was Senior Naval Officer Newfoundland Fisheries,

and later Commodore, and then Admiral in charge, at Hong-Kong from 1912 to 1915. Promoted Rear-Admiral in July 1915, he was placed on the retired list, but continued at his post at Hong-Kong till August 1916. He became Vice-Admiral in 1919. He was made a Companion of the Order of St Michael and St George in 1907 for services in connection with the Newfoundland Fisheries dispute, and was awarded the Order of the Rising Sun of Japan 1917. He married, 6th January 1890, at the Presbyterian Church, Malta, Edith Flora Peel, eldest daughter of William Felton Peel, of Manchester, and of Alexandria, Egypt, a descendant of the elder branch of Sir Robert Peel's family. She was born 11th July 1869.

Children—Philip Noel (307).

GEN. 24. No. 282. TABLE 6.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY ANSTRUTHER, fourth son of Sir Robert (237). Born, 5th March 1864, at 24 Onslow Square, London, and educated at Eton, he served in the Fife Artillery Militia from 1881 to 1892, retiring with the rank of Captain. He became an Inspector of the Board of Agriculture—now the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries—in February 1890. He was Private Secretary to two Presidents of the Board, and was appointed Chief Clerk in 1898 and an Assistant Secretary in 1902, retiring in 1920. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath in 1908.

He married, first, 26th April 1893, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, London, the Honble. Mary Elma Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, eldest daughter of the 5th Baron Thurlow, and grand-daughter of the 8th Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. She was born 21st August 1871. She died at 28 St Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea, London, 11th February 1894, and was buried at Cranleigh, Surrey, leaving no issue. Second, 21st October 1901, at St Peter's, Cranley Gardens, London, Louise

Adèle Rose Trapmann, elder daughter of William Hume Trapmann of Charleston, South Carolina, U.S.A. She was born, 14th September 1868, in Paris.

Children—Alexander (308), Peter (309), and Margaret (310).

GEN. 24. No. 283. TABLE 6.

MARY EVELYN ANSTRUTHER, only daughter of Sir Robert (237). Born, 5th July 1859, at Wellington Barracks, London, and educated at Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, she occupied herself with social work in London, and, later, at Woking, Surrey.

She had a stroke of paralysis in 1917, and died, unmarried, at Elie, Fife, 2nd January 1921. She was buried in Abererombie Church.

GEN. 24. No. 284. TABLE 8.

FITZROY HAMILTON ANSTRUTHER-GOUGH-CALTHORPE, eldest son of Robert (242). Born, 5th July 1872, in London, and educated at Harrow, he went into business in the City.

During the European War he was employed in the Motor Transport. He married, 11th October 1898, at St Mark's, North Andley Street, London, the Honble. Rachel Calthorpe, eldest daughter of the 6th Baron Calthorpe. She was born in 1871, and at her father's death without male issue in 1909, she inherited the property of Elvetham, Hampshire. They then assumed the name of

Gough-Calthorpe in addition to Anstruther, he having discontinued the name of Lloyd, by Royal licence.

Children—Richard (311), Frances Jean (312), and Barbara (313).

GEN. 24. No. 285. TABLE 8.

REGINALD LLOYD-ANSTRUTHER, second son of Robert (242). Born in 1875, he died in the same year.

GEN. 24. No. 286. TABLE 8.

ROSALIND GERTRUDE LLOYD-ANSTRUTHER, only daughter of Robert (242). Born in 1873, she married, 14th February 1895, Lieut.-Colonel Noel Armar Lowry-Corry, D.S.O., Grenadier Guards, eldest son of Armar Lowry-Corry, a member of a branch of the family of the Earl of Belmore, and had issue. She died of consumption at Nordrach-on-Mendip, 2nd June 1903.

GEN. 24. No. 287. TABLE 8.

PHILIP GEORGE ANSTRUTHER of Thirdpart, eldest son of Philip (248). Born, 25th October 1875, at Cambo, Fife, and educated at Eton, he served in the

3rd Battalion Black Watch (Militia) 1897. He went to Ceylon to study tea-planting, and returned in 1899. On 15th November of that year he received a direct Commission in the Seaforth Highlanders, and served in the South African Campaign, where he was severely wounded. He became Lieutenant, 28th February 1900; Captain, 17th April 1905; and Adjutant of his battalion in 1910. He accompanied it to France during the European War, being wounded in 1914. He then went in command of a battalion of his regiment to Mesopotamia, with the rank of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel. He retired from the Army in 1919. He is a member of the Order of St Stanislaus, 2nd Class.

He sold the estate of Thirdpart to the Board of Agriculture for Scotland in 1919, and a settlement of small holdings for ex-service men has been established there.

GEN. 24. No. 288. TABLE 8.

ROBERT ABERCROMBIE ANSTRUTHER, second son of Philip (248). Born, 3rd August 1879, at Balcaskie, and educated at Wellington and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he obtained his Commission in the Royal Artillery, 23rd June 1898; Lieutenant, 16th February 1901; Captain, 24th November 1905. He served in the South African Campaign 1899-1900 (medal with three clasps), and afterwards in India, becoming Adjutant 5th August 1914. During the European War he served with the Salonika Field Force, and retired from the

Army in 1921 with the rank of Major. For services in the European War he has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

GEN. 24. No. 289. TABLE 8.

MARY ROSAMOND ANSTRUTHER, only daughter of Philip (248). Born 9th October 1877, she married, 21st November 1900, at St John's Episcopal Church, Pittenweem, Edward Windsor Hussey of Scotney Castle, Kent, eldest brother of Mildred, Lady Anstruther of Balcaskie.

GEN. 24. No. 290. TABLE 7.

JOHN ARNOLD ST CLAIR ANSTRUTHER, younger of Charleton, son of Charles (254). Born 23rd February 1883, and educated at Eton and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He left the Academy on obtaining a Commission in the Carabiniers, which regiment he joined in India in 1907. At the time of the outbreak of the European War he was acting as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson (now Viscount Novar) of Raith, Governor-General of Australia. He sailed for home and joined the Household Cavalry, accompanying his regiment to France. He was reported as "missing" in the critical series of engagements known as the First Battle of Ypres on 31st October 1917. The most searching inquiries have failed to establish the manner or the date of his death.

GEN. 24. No. 291. TABLE 7.

MARGARET GRIZEL ST CLAIR ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Charles (254). Born, 7th December 1882, in London, she married, 18th April 1911, at St Ethelburga's Church, Bishopsgate, London, Baron Knut Bönde, son of Baron Karl Bönde of Eriesborg, Sweden. There is issue of the marriage a son, John, and three daughters, Ann, Beata, and Angelica.

GEN. 24. No. 292. TABLE 7.

WILLIAM JOHN ANSTRUTHER-GRAY, son of William (255). Born, 5th March 1905, at 8 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, he is being educated at Eton.

GEN. 24. No. 293. TABLE 7.

RUTH MARY ST CLAIR ANSTRUTHER-GRAY, eldest daughter of William (255). Born, 12th May 1892, in Lowndes Square, London, she became engaged to Edmund Antrobus, only son of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart. He was killed in action in France early in the European War. She fell ill and died, after an operation, in Mr Stiles' nursing home in Edinburgh, 25th October 1916, and was buried at Kilmany, Fife.

GEN. 24. No. 294. TABLE 7.

JEAN HELEN ST CLAIR ANSTRUTHER-GRAY, second daughter of William (255). Born, 18th July 1901, at 10 Atholl Creseent, Edinburgh. She married, 6th February 1923, at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, London, Alastair, 4th Baron Stratheden and Campbell. He is a Captain in the Coldstream Guards.

GEN. 24. No. 295. TABLE 7.

WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER, son of Charles (261). Born, 11th December 1897, at Camberley, Surrey.

GEN. 25. No. 296. TABLE 4.

SIR WINDHAM FREDERICK CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER of Carmichael, 10th and 7th Baronet, only son of Sir Windham Robert (263). Born, 30th April 1902, at 9 Wilton Crescent, London, he succeeded to the Baronetcy on the death of his father in 1903 when only one year old. He has been educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Oxford.

GEN. 25. No. 297. TABLE 4.

WINDHAM ERIC FRANCIS CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER, son of Gerald (264). Born in 1900 at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, he has been educated at Marlborough and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He left the College before com-

pleting his time there, and entered the engineering works of Messrs Weir in Glasgow. He has now emigrated to Canada.

GEN. 25. No. 297A. TABLE 4.

CLAUDE WINDHAM CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER, son of Eric (265). Born, 13th June 1923, at 24 Roland Gardens, London.

GEN. 25. No. 298. TABLE 4.

AVERIL CARMICHAEL-ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Hugh (266). Born, 11th June 1907, at Johannesburg, South Africa.

GEN. 25. No. 299. TABLE 6.

ROBERT EDWARD ANSTRUTHER, younger of Balcaskie, son of Sir Ralph (279). Born, 4th April 1890, at South Camp, Aldershot, and educated at Eton and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, where he was awarded the Sword of Honour, he obtained his Commission in the Black Watch 11th December 1909. He accompanied the Expeditionary Force to France, 13th August 1914, and took part in the great retreat from Mons. He was wounded at the Battle of the Aisne, 14th September, again at Givenchy, 25th January 1915. For his services he was mentioned in despatches and was awarded the Military Cross. He was promoted Captain, 2nd May 1915, and for a few months became second in command of the 8th Battalion Black Watch. On 2nd June 1917 he was again wounded by a fragment of shell whilst acting as Lieut.-Colonel in command, and as a result spent nine months in the Sanatorium at Banchory, Aberdeenshire. From March to December 1919, when the battalion was disbanded, he was second in command of the 8th Black Watch at Cologne. He married, 16th June 1919, at Millicent Church, Clare, County Kildare, Ireland, Marguerite Blanche Lily de Burgh, only daughter of Hugo de Burgh of Ballinapierece, County Wexford. She was born 27th March 1897. He died 22nd July 1921 at the Banchory Sanatorium, and was buried in Abererombie Church.

Children—Ralph Hugo (314).

GEN. 25. No. 300. TABLE 6.

MARGARET CHRISTIAN ANSTRUTHER, eldest daughter of Sir Ralph (279). Born, 16th August 1887, at 28 Beaufort Gardens, London.

GEN. 25. No. 301. TABLE 6.

MAGDALEN JANET ANSTRUTHER, second daughter of Sir Ralph (279). Born, 19th April 1889, at Upper Montague Street, London, she married, 14th August 1911 at Balaskie, Captain Thomas Wilfred Hargreaves John Erskine, who has since succeeded his father as 4th Baronet of Cambo. He was born 27th May 1880, and has served in the Cameron Highlanders—2nd Lieutenant, 18th April 1900; Lieutenant, 21st November 1901; Captain, 11th January 1911. During the European War Sir Thomas rose to the command of his battalion, and retired at the conclusion of hostilities, having been awarded the Distinguished Service Order. There is issue of the marriage two sons, Thomas David and Ralph John, and five daughters, Mary Ruth, Diana, Victoria, Penelope, and Constance.

GEN. 25. No. 302. TABLE 6.

SARAH KATHERINE ANSTRUTHER, third daughter of Sir Ralph (279). Born, 28th September 1892, at Balaskie. During the European War she lived in Edinburgh helping with the care of soldiers' families. She is now General Secretary for Scotland of the Scotch Girls' Friendly Society.

GEN. 25. No. 303. TABLE 6.

ELIZABETH MILDRED LOUISA ANSTRUTHER, fourth daughter of Sir Ralph (279). Born, 29th April 1896, at Balcaskie, and educated at Sherborne School for Girls, she married, 20th October 1921, at Holy Trinity Parish Church, St Andrews, Major Julian Rycroft of the Black Watch, son of General Sir William Rycroft, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. There is issue of the marriage a daughter, Cynthia Margaret. During the European War she was employed as a clerk in the Ministries of Munitions and of Food.

GEN. 25. No. 304. TABLE 6.

GERTRUDE MARY ANSTRUTHER, fifth daughter of Sir Ralph (279). Born, 9th March 1900, at Balcaskie, and educated at St James' School for Girls, West Malvern, she is now a student at Edinburgh University.

GEN. 25. No. 305. TABLE 6.

DOUGLAS TOLLEMACHE ANSTRUTHER, son of Henry (280). Born, 15th July 1893, at 6 Chester Street, London, and educated at Eton, he entered the railway service. During the European War he served in the Highland Cyclist Battalion of the Territorial Force, and subsequently as a Railway Staff Officer in France until invalided from the Army. He is now employed in a firm of civil engineers in London.

He married, 9th December 1914, at the Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston Square, London, Enid Campbell, younger daughter of Lord George Campbell, and grand-daughter of the 8th Duke of Argyll. She was born 8th July 1892.

Children—Adrian (315), Ian (316), and Janet (317).

GEN. 25. No. 306. TABLE 6.

JOYCE ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Henry (280). Born, 6th June 1901, at 6 Chester Street, London. During the latter part of the European War she was employed as a private secretary at Scotland Yard in connection with the Special Constabulary. She married, 4th July 1923, at All Hallows Church, London Wall, E.C., Anthony, elder son of James Maxtone Graham, C.A., Bilston Lodge, Midlothian, and his wife Margaret Ethel, 2nd daughter of Philip Kington Blair Oliphant, of Ardblair, Perthshire. Anthony Maxtone Graham was born 23rd July 1900.

GEN. 25. No. 307. TABLE 6.

PHILIP NOEL ANSTRUTHER, son of Robert (281). Born, 2nd September 1891, at Saltersford Hall, Cheshire, and educated at Sherborne and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he entered the Indian Army—2nd Lieutenant, 27th March 1912; Lieutenant, 16th August 1913—serving in the 108th Regiment. In 1913 he effected an exchange into the The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent) Regiment, and at the outbreak of the European War was transferred to the new 8th Battalion of that regiment as temporary Captain and Adjutant. He accompanied his battalion to France in the spring of 1915, and in the following year went through the heavy fighting on the Somme. During those battles he was for over sixty hours cut off with a small detachment of men in the Trône Wood surrounded by the enemy. In October 1917 he was wounded in action. For his services he has been awarded the Military Cross and the Distinguished Service Order. He is now serving with his regiment in India.

He married, 6th January 1920, at Bromley, Kent, Mary Hope Lewin, daughter of H. Chaloner Lewin of Bromley. She was born 10th September 1900.

Children—Jean (318).

GEN. 25. No. 308. TABLE 6.

ALEXANDER MEISTER ANSTRUTHER, elder son of Arthur (282). Born, 26th July 1902, at 29 Roland Gardens, London, of his father's second marriage, and

educated at Malvern and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he qualified for the Royal Engineers, and received his Commission 31st January 1923.

GEN. 25. No. 309. TABLE 6.

PETER RALPH ANSTRUTHER, second son of Arthur (282). Born, 10th October 1907, at Hook Heath Farm, Woking, Surrey, he is now being educated at Malvern College.

GEN. 25. No. 310. TABLE 6.

MARGARET ELIZABETH ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Arthur (282). Born, 21st June 1906, at Hook Heath Farm, Woking, she is now completing her education at Frankfort-on-Maine, Germany.

GEN. 25. No. 311. TABLE 8.

RICHARD HAMILTON ANSTRUTHER-GOUGH-CALTHORPE, eldest son of FitzRoy (284). Born, 28th March 1908, at 38 Grosvenor Square, London, he is now being educated at Eton.

GEN. 25. No. 312. TABLE 8.

FRANCES JEAN ANSTRUTHER-GOUGH-CALTHORPE, eldest daughter of FitzRoy (284). Born, 29th June 1910, at 20 Cadogan Gardens, London.

GEN. 25. No. 313. TABLE 8.

BARBARA ANSTRUTHER-GOUGH-CALTHORPE, second daughter of FitzRoy (284).
Born, 24th October 1911, at 20 Cadogan Gardens, London.

GEN. 26. No. 314. TABLE 6.

RALPH HUGO ANSTRUTHER, only son of Robert (299). Born, 13th June
1921, at 10 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, London.

GEN. 26. No. 315. TABLE 6.

ADRIAN FAGUS CAMPBELL ANSTRUTHER, eldest son of Douglas (305). Born, 28th April 1917, at Cinders, Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire.

GEN. 26. No. 316. TABLE 6.

IAN FIFE CAMPBELL ANSTRUTHER, second son of Douglas (305). Born, 11th May 1922, at Dagnall, Buckinghamshire.

GEN. 26. No. 317. TABLE 6.

JANET FINETTA CAMPBELL ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Douglas (305). Born, 11th July 1920, at 9 Cheyne Place, Chelsea, London.

GEN. 26. No. 318. TABLE 6.

JEAN MARY ANSTRUTHER, daughter of Philip (307). Born, 17th July 1921,
at Birchdale, Bromley, Kent.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF D'ANSTRUDE IN FRANCE.

THE family of d'Anstrude in France has been established in the Duchy of Bourgogne since the reign of Francois I^{er}, and is a branch of the family of Anstruther of that Ilk. The connection between Scotland and France has always been a very close one, England being in olden times the common enemy of the two countries, and as early as the year 1419 Scottish troops were landed in France under the command of Sir William Douglas to assist Charles VI. of France in his wars against Henry V. of England. They served there continuously till 1445, in which year, in connection with the permanent organisation of the French Army, the two ordnance companies, entirely consisting of Scots, which had been established for some years, were incorporated in the French Army.* The first company under John Stewart, Lord of Aubigny, which had been brought to France in 1422, became later and up to 1788 known as "Les Gendarmes Écossaise" (Scots Men-at-Arms); the second became the first company of the Royal Life Guards called "Compagnie Écossaise de la garde du Corps du Roi." These two celebrated Scottish Corps continued to serve up to the last days of the monarchy, a period of some 380 years. Inasmuch as no one could serve in the Royal Ordnance companies without being well-born, the existence of these corps was naturally an attraction to the younger sons of the Scottish gentry throughout the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, and the prospect of enrolment therein took many of them to France. Since, however, the number admitted to these companies was limited, it seems likely that these young aspirants may have first served in other auxiliary Scottish corps

* 'The Scots Men-at-Arms and Life Guards in France,' by William Forbes-Leith, S.J.

before gaining admittance to the Royal Guard. It is with the second of these companies, the Royal Life Guards, that the Anstruther family has been connected. Its establishment seems to have been a Captain, two "hommes d'armes," the senior of whom was a Lieutenant, 25 Archers de Corps, and about 77 Archers de la Garde. The senior Archer du Corps was generally an Ensign. It is recorded in the French Pedigree of the d'Anstrude family that about the year 1515 David, third son of Robert Anstruther of Anstruther and of Isabelle [Beton of] Balfour, went over to France with his two sons David and Robert, and with his elder brother Robert, and that they both served in the company of Scots Guards of Francois I^{er}. The name of Anstruther or Anstrude does not, however, appear in the Muster Rolls (Vol. ii.) until 1530, from which year onwards till 1548 David "Ancetruddre" served as an Archer de la Garde, whilst Robert "Ancetruddre" seems first to have been appointed in 1540.

David Anstruther became the ancestor of the family d'Anstrude, through the marriage of his elder son David with Claude, daughter of Nicholas de Mussy, seigneur of l'Isle-sur-Seine, in 1537.

It is clear that it was this latter David that became an Archer de la Garde in the King's Scots Guard in 1530. His father would at that date be a man well on in middle life. The Muster Rolls show that he served almost continuously till 1575, becoming an Archer du Corps 1562, and Écuyer in 1572. From 1575 to 1578 he is shown on the Roll as "exempt," which appears to be equivalent to the modern term "seconded." After that date the Rolls are very incomplete, but David Anstrude aîné (exempt) appears therein in 1585, and this was probably the last entry, as he must by then have been a man of over seventy years of age. David's younger brother Robert made his first appearance in the Body-guard in 1540, and served continuously till 1581. He became Archer du Corps in 1557 and Ensign in 1559, and was Ensigne and Écuyer 1571. In 1577 he received a pension of 150 livres tournois. The terms of his will, made in 1580, are extant, in which a number of nephews and nieces, including the three sons of his brother David, are named. He was Captain of the Château of Guise. He also received from the King in 1572 a gift of 250 livres tournois in consideration of his services during the war and on other occasions. From 1561 there appear in the Muster

Rolls, in addition to the above two, the names of Robert, David, and Arnoul, who were the sons of David Anstrude and Claude de Mussy. Robert (le jeune) served in 1561 and 1562, and again in 1578 and 1587; David (le jeune) continuously from 1561, becoming Écuyer and Archer du Corps. In 1587 he is shown as "exempt," and again in 1600. Arnoul, the eldest brother, joined the Guard in 1570, and seems thereafter to have served until his death at the siege of Laon. He was alive in March 1594.

In the year 1578 the name of Adam Anstrude appears in the Roll, bringing the number serving in that year to six. Who this Adam was is uncertain.

Arnoul Anstrude was married and had two sons, who died without issue. The family was carried on by his brother David, who married Eléonore de l'Écluse, and was alive in May 1609. The third brother Robert left two daughters only. All three of David's sons—Charles, Joseph, and Henri—took service in the King's Scots Bodyguard. The two younger brothers died without issue. Charles, seigneur de Hully, married Peronne de Butte, and left two sons, Claude and Charles, the younger of whom was killed at the siege of Lérida in Catalonia in 1647. Claude, chevalier, seigneur de Hully and baron de Tourpes, succeeded to his father's place in the Scots Guard. He became Colonel of the regiment of "gardes françaises," and saw service at the siege of Catalet and in other actions, being taken prisoner at the battle of Honnecourt. Later, he served in the army in Catalonia, and was seriously wounded at the siege of Lérida. He was twice married. By his first wife, Françoise de Chargères, dame de Bierry, he had one son, André François, and two daughters. He died in July 1701, aged 83, and was buried at Bierry. André François d'Anstrude, chevalier, baron de Troupes and seigneur de Hully, served as a Captain in the French Army. He married in 1694 François Jeanne de Besave, and left two sons, Nicholas Édme, who entered the Church and became Grand Prior of Montrosier and of Corsieux in 1781, and François César, who carried on the line and became in 1737 the first Baron d'Anstrude.

François César, who was born in 1703, served in the Militia in the Dijon district. He married twice, first in 1730, Hélène Thérèse Quarre

d'Aligny, and second, in 1770, Claire Ode Gilbert de Voisins. By his first wife he had two sons, André François and Nicolas Édme, and three daughters. Nicolas entered the Church, and became Abbé of St Pierre de Châlon-sur-Saône. André François, who was born in 1731, entered the cavalry. He married in 1749 Marie Henriette de Channe, and had one son, François César, and four daughters. François César, born in 1769, was page to the Queen of France in 1782, and first page in 1786, in which capacity he was a captain of cavalry. He married in 1795 Joséphine Blanchet du Puis, and had a son Charles Marie, and a daughter Blanche. Charles Marie, born in 1800, was a Lieutenant of the Hussars of the Royal Guard. He married in 1826 Antoinette Armande Violet de la Faye, by whom he had a son, Louis Gaston, and two daughters. Louis Gaston, born 1828, married in 1850 Marie Adélaïde de Bâlon, and died in 1905. He had a son, Marie Germain Gonzalve, and three daughters, the elder of whom married the Comte de Liniers, and became the mother of Madame de Beauséjour.

Marie Germain Gonzalve is the present Baron d'Anstrude. He was born in 1856, and is a retired cavalry officer. He married in 1917 Georgina Jeanne Victoria Forgue, and has one son, Olivier Gonzalve Georges d'Anstrude, born 2nd November 1918.

In connection with the erection of the Barony d'Anstrude in 1737, titles and documents were furnished by the senior branch of the family in Scotland testifying to the identity of the origin of the two families, and it seems probable that a copy of the Pedigree of the Anstruther family, registered with the Lyon King at Arms, Edinburgh, in June 1730, was supplied at that time, and became the authority for the '*Généalogie de la Maison d'Anstrude en Écosse et en France*,' published by M. Lainé in Paris 1843, from which work the bulk of the above information is taken. Letters written by Sir John Anstruther (89) from Elie in 1729 and 1730, describing the locality and alluding to other relatives, Colonel Philip of Airdrie, his cousin; Sir Robert of Balcaskie, uncle; and Sir Alexander of Newark, uncle, are still preserved at the Château d'Anstrude. The acquaintance made over the question of descent was not allowed to drop, and in 1775 Sir John (120), son of the writer of those letters, visited France, and, with his wife, son, and daughter, stayed for a month at the Château. After that the connection seems to have been lost sight of until the early years of the present century, when Sir Ralph Anstruther (279) received a letter from Madame de Beauséjour (whose mother, the Comtesse de Liniers, was a daughter of Louis Gaston, Baron d'Anstrude), making inquiries afresh as to the relatives in Scotland, and an interchange of information took place. Not only that, but Sir Ralph himself accepted an invitation to visit the Château in 1906. Colonel Charles Anstruther (254) of Charleton has also been a guest of the present Baron.

The Barony of Anstrude was erected out of the seigneurie de Bierry, Bourgogne, the name of which was in consequence changed to Anstrude by letters patent signed by King Louis, and communicated to the parliament of Bourgogne for registration and publication in 1738. During the French Revolution the name was changed back to Bierry, and later again to Anstrude. The official name is now Bierry les Belles Fontaines, and the place is said to be best known locally by that name. The present château was built in 1710, but two towers of the sixteenth century have been preserved (Guides Joanne). The old mediæval castle of Bierry stood immediately to the east of the present mansion-house, where now stand the village church and the "Home-Farm." The present château, built

of a fine quality of sandstone, is almost surrounded by part of the village, but being on the edge of a plateau it has an outlook over the portions of the village lying to the north of it. It is a plain four-square structure consisting of a centre and two wings of somewhat later date. Two round towers flank the central portion. These are older than the house itself, and were in some way connected with the approach to the old château. The roof is high pitched in the French style, partly tiled and partly slated. There is a small garden at the front and at the back of the house along the north side of which is a terraced wall some sixteen feet deep guarded by a handsome stone balustrade, below which is the kitchen garden. The approach to the house is from the west. The gateway is of stone columns about 18 feet high supporting a heavy iron gate. On each side of the entrance is a small square building, in which the barons used, in feudal times, to administer justice to their dependants. From the first gate the road leads straight to a second gate, about 200 yards distant through a plantation of hardwood trees whose branches meet overhead. The second gate is similar to the first, and guards the bridge over a deep fosse. There is a private entrance from the garden to the little village church through a covered passage carried by an arch over the steep path leading from the lower village to the principal door of the church.

NOMINAL ROLL.

D'ANSTRUDE, BARONS D'ANSTRUDE.



GEN. 10. No. 18. TABLES 1 AND 10.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER of that Ilk, "nepos" of Richardus and probably son of John (16). He married Isobel Balfour. (See Nominal Roll, Anstruther of that Ilk.)

Children—Robert (20), David (21).

GEN. 11. No. 21. TABLES 3 AND 10.

DAVID ANSTRUTHER, son of Robert (18). He went to France about 1515 with his brother Robert (20) and his two sons David (25 and 1 F) and Robert (26). He had married before leaving Scotland.

Children—David (25 and 1 F), Robert (26), . . . (27), . . . (28), Agnes (29), and . . . (30).

GEN. 12. No. 25 AND 1 F. TABLE 10.

DAVID D'ANSTRUDE, son of David Anstruther (21). He settled in Bourgogne, and served in the Scots Guard¹ of the King of France from 1530 till his death

Note.—Information taken from 'Généalogie de la Maison d'Anstrude en Écosse et en France,'
M. Lainé, Paris, 1843, supplemented by Madame de Beauséjour.

¹ 'Scots Guard in France' (Forbes-Leith), Muster Rolls, vol. ii.

in 1575, becoming an Archer du Corps. He married,¹ in 1536, Claude de Mussy, daughter of Nicolas de Mussy, Écuyer, seigneur de l'Isle-sur-Seine, and of Joséphine Caillot. She became a widow before 1575. Her will is dated 1st September 1581. She was buried in the Church of Virey-sous-Bar.

Children—Arnoul (2 F), David (3 F), Robert (4 F), Claude (5 F).

GEN. 13. No. 2 F. TABLE 10.

ARNOUL D'ANSTRUDE, son of David (1 F), served in the King's Scots Bodyguard from 1572. The name of his wife has not been recorded. He received a donation from King Charles IX. in 1572,² and also, with his brother David, from Henri de Bourbon, duc de Montpensier, pair de France, in March 1594. He was killed at the siege of Laon.

Children—David (6 F), Gabriel (7 F).

GEN. 13. No. 3 F. TABLE 10.

DAVID D'ANSTRUDE, son of David (1 F). He was one of the twenty-five Archers of the King's Scots Bodyguard, and latterly Captain (exempt) of that Guard. In 1571 King Charles IX. made a donation to him and to Arnoul Anstroude (2 F), both Archers of his Guard, of the estate of the late Jeanne des Pontis, of illegitimate parentage, which became due to His Majesty in default of heirs. Another donation was made to David in April 1572,³ by which date he was "exempt" from the Scots Guard. During his long military career David was honoured by several letters from King Henri IV. In 1594 Henri de Bourbon, duc de Montpensier, pair de France, made a donation to Captain Anstrude and to his brother Arnoul in consideration of their services. King Henri IV. also made a donation to Captain Anstrude in 1597. In 1601 David d'Anstrude rendered homage to Jacques Chabot, Marquis de Mirebeau, as Seigneur de Tanlay, since he held fiefs from Jean de Passy and from Jean de Leignes. He was Captain of the town and castle of Saulx-le-Duc in 1602. A memorandum states that he lost the papers of his family and the whole of his equipment at the siege of Bar-sur-Seine. He was still alive in May 1609. He married⁴ in 1575 Eléonore de l'Écluse, daughter of Édme de l'Écluse, Écuyer, and of Charlotte de Lentage.

Children—Charles (8 F), Joseph (9 F), Henri (10 F), Gabrielle (11 F).

¹ 'Les Écossais en France, &c.,' by Francisque-Michel, vol. i. pp. 344-47.

² 'Troisième Compte de Claude Garvault, trisorier,' folio 3410.

³ 'Preuves de Cour Troisième Compte de l'Épargne, rendu par Pierre Garvault,' p. 3439.

⁴ 'Dictionnaire de la Noblesse.' De la Chenaye-Desbois.

GEN. 13. No. 4 F. TABLE 10.

ROBERT D'ANSTRUDE, son of David (1 F), Écuyer. Seigneur in part of Tronchoy and de l'Isle. He was probably the Robert le jeune in Muster Roll, Scots Guard, 1578. He served as man-at-arms in the camp of la Rochelle under M. de Vaudemont in 1573 ('Titres scellés,' Vol. 272, p. 3622). He married Jeanne de Clercy, widow of Édme de Guttery (Guthrie), an Archer de la Garde, Seigneur du Tronchoy.

Children—Roberte (12 F), Claude (13 F).

GEN. 13. No. 5 F. TABLE 10.

CLAUDE D'ANSTRUDE, daughter of David (1 F). She married Alexander Gordon,¹ Captain of a company of 200 Scottish Light Horse. The will of Robert d'Anstrude (26), dated 24th April 1580 (Preuves de 1737), refers to her brothers Arnoul, David, and Robert as his nephews, and makes their legacy subject to the payment of 200 livres to the "petite fille" of the late Captain Gordon.

GEN. 14. No. 6 F. TABLE 10.

DAVID D'ANSTRUDE, son of Arnoul (2 F). He died without issue.

GEN. 14. No. 7 F. TABLE 10.

GABRIEL D'ANSTRUDE, son of Arnoul (2 F). He died without issue.

GEN. 14. No. 8 F. TABLE 10.

CHARLES D'ANSTRUDE, son of David (3 F). Seigneur of Hully, of Jonchery, and of the fief de l'Écluse in the parish of Tanlay. He was one of the twenty-five gentilshommes, and was afterwards "exempt" of the King's Scots Guard, his name appearing in the Muster Rolls 1624, 1632, and 1640. (At this period the Rolls are very incomplete.) He built and endowed the church at Tanlay, a chapel for the invocation of St Hubert, in which he was buried (Preuves de Cour, 1696).

He married in 1617 Peronne de Butte,² daughter of Alain de Butte (a Franco-Scot) and of Jeanne de Marcheseuil, 'dame dudit lieu.'

Children—Claude (14 F), Charles (15 F).

¹ 'Les Écossais en France, &c.' Francisque-Michel.

² 'Dictionnaire de la Noblesse.' De la Chenaye-Desbois.

GEN. 14. No. 9 F. TABLE 10.

JOSEPH D'ANSTRUDE, son of David (3 F). He was a gentleman of the King's Scots Bodyguard, and married in 1615 Charlotte de Thélis, dame de Fulvy, daughter of Philibert de Thélis, Écuyer, seigneur de la Meignane, of Fulvy in part, and of Esther de Guérard. He died without issue.

GEN. 14. No. 10 F. TABLE 10.

HENRI D'ANSTRUDE, son of David (3 F).¹ He was one of the twenty-five gentilshomme of the King's Scots Bodyguard. He and his brothers made homage to Charles Chabot, Comte de Charny, in 1620 for their fiefs in the Seigneurie de Tanlay. He appears to have died without issue.

GEN. 14. No. 11 F. TABLE 10.

GABRIELLE D'ANSTRUDE, daughter of David (3 F). She married in 1604 Claude de Channe, Écuyer, of the Queen's Bodyguard.

GEN. 14. No. 12 F. TABLE 10.

ROBERTE D'ANSTRUDE, daughter of Robert (4 F).¹ She and her sister Claude were under the guardianship of their uncle David d'Anstrude in 1593. They were still wards in 1603, and were "emancipated" in August 1607.

GEN. 14. No. 13 F. TABLE 10.

CLAUDE D'ANSTRUDE, daughter of Robert (4 F).¹ She was a minor till 1607 (see above). She married about 1608 Jean de Courcelles, Écuyer, seigneur in part of Tronchoy et de l'Isle.

GEN. 15. No. 14 F. TABLE 10.

CLAUDE D'ANSTRUDE, son of Charles (8 F). Chevalier, seigneur of Hully, of Jonchery, of Tanlay, of Moulin, of Thiroux, of Bierry, of Villers-le-Haut, &c., baron of Tourpes. In April 1639 he was received into the place rendered

¹ 'Dictionnaire de la Noblesse.' De la Chenaye-Desbois.

vacant by the death of his father as one of the twenty-five gentilshommes of the King's Scots Guard. He was afterwards "Garde de la Manche" in the same company, then Captain-lieutenant of a Royal Company of 400 men under his relation the Comte d'Aligny. In 1659 he gave his proofs of nobility for admission to the Government of Bourgogne. In the papers relating to his discharge from the Scots Guard, January 1675, mention is made of Claude's services to Kings Louis XIII. and Louis XIV., especially during three years as Colonel of the regiment of Gardes Françaises. He was present with his regiment at the siege of Catelet and in other actions. From 1659 to 1662 he was Lieutenant of the Comte de Thorigny's Royal Company. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Honnecourt. Later he served in the army of Catalonia, and was seriously wounded at the siege of Lérida (Preuves de Cour).

He sat in the Chambre de la Noblesse¹ in the State of Bourgogne, in the "États" held in the years 1671, 1674, and 1677.

Claude was twice married, first in 1649, to Françoise de Chargères, dame de Bierry and de Villers-le-Haut, widow of Jacques de Challemaison, Écuyer, co-seigneur of Genoilly, and daughter of Charles de Chargères, Écuyer, seigneur of la Boutière, of Villers-le-Haut, &c., and of Charlotte de Caron, dame de Bierry; and second, to Claire Perrette de Sandon. Her name appears in a donation which Claude made to his son André François in 1698 of lands at Bierry and Villers-le-Haut to discharge the foundation made in the church at Tanlay by Charles d'Anstrude (8 F), (Preuves de Cour). Claude died in July 1701 at the age of 83, and was buried in the choir of the Church of Bierry.

Children—André François (16 F), Colombe (17 F), Barbe (18 F).

GEN. 15. No. 15 F. TABLE 10.

CHARLES D'ANSTRUDE, son of Charles (8 F). He was Ensign in the Colonel's Company of the Champagne Regiment, and was killed at the siege of Lérida, Catalonia, in June 1647.

GEN. 16. No. 16 F. TABLE 10.

ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS D'ANSTRUDE, son of Claude (14 F) by his first wife.² Chevalier, baron of Tourpes, seigneur of Hully, of Jonehery, of Bierry, of Villers-le-Haut, and of Mareuil (in part). He was Captain in the regiment of Toulouse 1684, then Captain of a Grenadier company in the regiment of his brother-in-law, the Comte d'Aligny, 1686. In 1697 he received a certificate that during

¹ 'Catalogue armoiries des gentilshommes qui ont assisté à la tenue des États généraux de Bourgogne,' f. 48, 50, 51.

² 'Dictionnaire de la Noblesse.' De la Chenaye-Desbois.

his ten years' service in that regiment he had received from the King various gratuities for actions of valour. He made homage to the Comte de Noyers in 1696 for the lands and "seigneurie" of Bierry. He married in 1694 Jeanne de Besave, daughter of François Jeanne de Besave, "conseiller du roi," and of Jeanne de Certaines de Vilnolin.

Children—Nicholas Édme (19 F), François César (20 F).

GEN. 16. No. 17 F. TABLE 10.

COLOMBE D'ANSTRUDE, daughter of Claude (14 F). She married, in 1684, Pierre Quarré d'Aligny de Châteauregnault, Comte d'Aligny, seigneur of Fétigny, of Jully, of Guise, of Mimande, of Vaublanc, &c., Governor of Autun and of Pierre-Châtel, grand-bailli d'épée du Charolais, Brigadier of the King's Armies, and Chevalier of the Order of St Louis, son of Gaspard Quarré, Baron d'Aligny, and of Marguerite de Perreault de la Sirrée.

GEN. 16. No. 18 F. TABLE 10.

BARBE D'ANSTRUDE, daughter of Claude (14 F). She married Charles de Lenfermat, chevalier, seigneur of Resle and of Bordes in Auxerrois.

GEN. 17. No. 19 F. TABLE 10.

NICHOLAS ÉDME D'ANSTRUDE, son of André François (16 F). Canon regular of the Chapel Royal of Sauvigny in the diocese of Lyons, Grand Prior of Montrosier and of Coursieux, 1781.

GEN. 17. No. 20 F. TABLES 10 AND 11.

FRANÇOIS CÉSAR, Baron d'Anstrude, son of André François (16 F).¹ Born in 1703. He was Sub-lieutenant of the infantry regiment of Thiérache 1713, Lieutenant of the Militia Battalion of Damoiseau, Dijon, 1719. He obtained from King Louis XV. in 1737 letters patent creating the lands of Bierry into a barony under the name of d'Anstrude, after furnishing documents produced by the elder branch of the "Barons d'Anstruther" in Scotland, showing the identical origin of the two families.

He married, first, in 1730, Hélène Thérèse Quarré d'Aligny, daughter of the late François Quarré d'Aligny and of Hélène Bouseaut; and second, in 1770,

¹ 'Dictionnaire de la Noblesse.' De la Chenaye-Desbois,

Claire Ode Gilbert de Voisins, daughter of Pierre Gilbert de Voisins, Comte de Lohéac et de Crapado, and widow of Etienne de Clugny, Baron de Nuys-sur-Armançon.

Children—André François (21 F), Nicholas Édme (22 F), Claire Etiennette (23 F), Marie (24 F), Marie Hélène (25 F), all by first wife.

GEN. 18. No. 21 F. TABLE 11.

ANDRÉ FRANÇOIS, 2nd Baron d'Anstrude, son of François César (20 F). Born in 1731. He was Captain of Cavalry of the King's Light Horse Guard, 1767; Chevalier of the Order of Saint Louis, 1773.

He married in 1749 Marie Henriette de Channe, daughter of Louis Henri de Channe, chevalier, Seigneur of Vezanne, and Elizabeth de Rousseau.

Children—François César (26 F), Claire Etiennette (27 F), Marie Hélène Henriette (28 F), Marie Adélaïde (29 F), and Marie Hélène (30 F).

GEN. 18. No. 22 F. TABLE 11.

NICHOLAS ÉDME D'ANSTRUDE, son of François César (20 F). Vicar-General of the dioceses of Langres and of Châlon-sur-Soâne. Abbé of St Pierre in the last-named town. Twice deputy at the general assembly of the clergy.

GEN. 18. No. 23 F. TABLE 11.

CLAIRE ETIENNETTE D'ANSTRUDE, daughter of François César (20 F). She was Canoness of the noble Chapter of Leigneux.

GEN. 18. No. 24 F. TABLE 11.

MARIE D'ANSTRUDE DE TOURPES, daughter of François César (20 F). She was Canoness of the noble Chapter of Leigneux, then Abbess of the noble Chapter of Poulangy, 1781.

GEN. 18. No. 25 F. TABLE 11.

MARIE HÉLÈNE D'ANSTRUDE DES TOURNELLES, daughter of François César (20 F). She was Canoness of the noble Chapter of Leigneux.

GEN. 19. No. 26 F. TABLE 11.

FRANÇOIS CÉSAR MARIE ELIZABETH LUCE, 3rd Baron d'Anstrude, son of André François (21 F). Born 1769. He was page to the Queen 1782, first page 1786, in that capacity a Captain of cavalry, attached to the regiment of Royal-Pologne 1787. He married, in 1795, Joséphine Blanchet du Puis, only daughter of Charles Blanchet du Puis, formerly of the Regiment de Guienne, Chevalier of the Order of St Louis, and of dame Louis Martenne.

Children—Charles Marie (31 F), Blanche (32 F).

GEN. 19. No. 27 F. TABLE 11.

CLAIRE ETIENNETTE D'ANSTRUDE, daughter of André François (21 F). Born 1752. She was Canoness of the noble Chapter of Leigneux.

GEN. 19. No. 28 F. TABLE 11.

MARIE HÉLÈNE HENRIETTE D'ANSTRUDE, daughter of André François (21 F). She was Canoness of the noble Chapter of Leigneux. She married (with a dispensation), in 1776, her uncle Georges Phillipe Léon de Channe, chevalier, seigneur of Vezanne, who became a brigadier of cavalry in 1781, and "guidon des chéveau-légers" of the King's Guard 1786-88, and finally Maréchal de Camp in 1788.

GEN. 19. No. 29 F. TABLE 11.

MARIE ADÉLAÏDE D'ANSTRUDE, daughter of André François (21 F). She was Honorary Canoness of Poulangy.

GEN. 19. No. 30 F. TABLE 11.

MARIE HÉLÈNE D'ANSTRUDE, daughter of André François (21 F). She was Honorary Canoness of Poulangy.

GEN. 20. No. 31 F. TABLE 11.

CHARLES MARIE, 4th Baron d'Anstrude, son of François César (26 F). Born in 1800. He entered the Military College of St Cyr 1818, and became Lieutenant in the Hussars of the Royal Guard 1826, in which year he married

Antoinette Armande Violet de la Faye, daughter of Antoine Louis Violet de la Faye, Captain of infantry, Chevalier of the Order of St Louis, and of Pierrette Cécile de Braehet. He died in 1838.

Children—Louis Gaston (33 F), Marie Joséphine (34 F), Marie Frédéric (35 F).

GEN. 20. No. 32 F. TABLE 11.

BLANCHE D'ANSTRUDE, daughter of François César (26 F). She married in 1813 Louis, Comte de Foudras.

GEN. 21. No. 33 F. TABLE 11.

LOUIS GASTON, 5th Baron d'Anstrude, son of Charles Marie (31 F). Born 1828. He married in 1850 Marie Adélaïde de Bâlon, daughter of Léon de Bâlon and of Clara de Dourny. He died in 1905.

Children—Marie Germain Gonzalve (36 F), Marie Heult (37 F), Marie Roberte (38 F), and Marie Genevieve (39 F).

GEN. 21. No. 34 F. TABLE 11.

MARIE JOSEPHINE D'ANSTRUDE, daughter of Charles Marie (31 F). Born 1829. She married the Comte de Dormy, and had three children.

GEN. 21. No. 35 F. TABLE 11.

MARIE FRÉDÉRIC D'ANSTRUDE, daughter of Charles Marie (31 F). Born 1835. She married Monsieur de Thomassin, by whom she had six children.

GEN. 22. No. 36 F. TABLE 11.

MARIE GERMAIN GONZALVE, 6th Baron d'Anstrude, son of Louis Gaston (33 F). Born in 1856. He is a retired cavalry officer, and is the present Baron d'Anstrude. He married, 24th March 1917, Georgina Jeanne Victoria Forgue.

Children—Olivier d'Anstrude (40 F).

GEN. 22. No. 37 F. TABLE 11.

MARIE HEULT D'ANSTRUDE, daughter of Louis Gaston (33 F). Born in 1851. She married in 1872 the Comte de Liniers, who died in 1893. She died in 1902. Of this marriage there were four children. The eldest daughter, Marie Joséphine Edith, born 1875, married in 1899 Marie Paul Henri de Beauséjour; this lady became instrumental in bringing the Scottish and French families again in touch with each other. She has three daughters, the eldest of whom is married to her cousin, the Comte de Liniers.

GEN. 22. No. 38 F. TABLE 11.

MARIE ROBERTE BATHILDE D'ANSTRUDE, daughter of Louis Gaston (33 F). Born 1853. She married in 1875 the Marquis de la Haye, and has two children, Max, Marquis de la Haye, born 1876, and Gonzague, Comte de la Haye, born 1880. She died at Amiens, 1st September 1909.

GEN. 22. No. 39 F. TABLE 11.

MARIE GENEVIEVE D'ANSTRUDE, daughter of Louis Gaston (33 F). Born 1854. She has never married, and now resides at the Château d'Anstrude.

GEN. 23. No. 40 F. TABLE 11.

OLIVIER GONZALVE GEORGES D'ANSTRUDE, son of Marie Germain Gonzalve (36 F). Born 2nd November 1918. He is the heir to the French Barony.

FAMILY PORTRAITS.

THE following portraits of members of the Anstruther family are known to be in existence. Though the list is not an exhaustive one, it may be found to be of interest.

Unless otherwise stated, the pictures mentioned are oil paintings, more or less half-length.

At BALCASKIE.

In the possession of Sir Ralph Anstruther.

* SIR WILLIAM (59) of that Ilk.

* SIR ROBERT (60), the Ambassador.

* SIR PHILIP (71) of that Ilk.

FRANCES (77), wife of Jonathan Compton.

SIR WILLIAM (78) of that Ilk and Elie.

LADY HELEN, wife of Sir William (78).

SIR ROBERT (80) of Balcaskie.

JEAN, second wife of Sir Robert (80).

GENERAL PHILIP (90) of Airdrie.

SIR PHILIP (92) of Balcaskie.

CATHERINE, wife of Sir Philip (92).

CAPTAIN WILLIAM (93), three-quarter length, with black servant.

GENERAL ROBERT (95) of Balgarvie.

MAJOR CHARLES (98).

CHRISTIAN (99), wife of Sir John Henderson.

JEAN (100), wife of James Makgill.

SIR ROBERT (123) of Balcaskie. By Martin.

LADY JANET, wife of Sir Robert (123).

GENERAL ROBERT (154), younger of Balcaskie, painted posthumously.

CHARLOTTE, wife of General Robert (154).

† SIR ALEXANDER (155) of Thirdpart (small copy).

JANET (157), wife of Sir Thomas Strange. Three-quarter length, by Owen.

* Copy at Charleton and Carmichael.

† Original at Cairnie.

SIR RALPH (186) of Balcaskie.

MARY JANE, wife of Sir Ralph (186). Three-quarter length, by Linnell.

SIR ROBERT (237) of Balcaskie.

1. By Lutyens.

2. By Louise Jopling.

SIR RALPH (279) of Balcaskie. Three-quarter length, by O. Birley.

MILDRED, wife of Sir Ralph (279). By O. Birley.

MARY EVELYN (283) on pony. Full length, by Lutyens.

MAJOR ROBERT (299), younger of Balcaskie. Painted posthumously by J. St Helier Lander.

There are also chalk drawings of Sir Robert (237) and of Henry (238).

At Carmichael.

In the possession of Sir Windham Frederick Anstruther.

* SIR JAMES (51), younger, of that Ilk.

† SIR WILLIAM (59) of that Ilk.

† SIR ROBERT (60), the Ambassador.

† SIR PHILIP (71) of that Ilk.

† SIR WILLIAM (78) of that Ilk and Elie.

SIR JOHN (89) of that Ilk and Elie.

SIR JOHN (120) of that Ilk and Elie. By Sir Joshua Reynolds.

JANET, wife of Sir John (120).

1. By Sir Joshua Reynolds.

2. By John Hoppner.

* Copy at Charleton and Elvetham.

† Copy of Picture at Balcaskie.

SIR PHILIP ANSTRUTHER-PATERSON (147) of that Ilk and Elie.

SIR JOHN (148) of that Ilk and Elie. By John Hoppner.

SIR WINDHAM (219) of Carmichael, with his son Windham Robert (263).
By Sir George Reid.

JANETTA, wife of Sir Windham (219). By Sir G. Reid.

SIR WINDHAM ROBERT (263) of Carmichael, in uniform. By J. Longstaff.

SYLVIA, wife of Sir Windham Robert (263). By J. Longstaff.

At CHARLETON.

In the possession of Colonel Charles Anstruther.

* SIR JAMES (51), younger, of that Ilk.

† SIR WILLIAM (59) of that Ilk.

† SIR ROBERT (60), the Ambassador.

† SIR PHILIP (71) of that Ilk.

LADY HELEN, wife of Sir William (78) (from Leslie House). Kit-Kat.

LADY MARGARET, wife of Sir John (89).

COLONEL JOHN (125) of Charleton. Full length, by Martin.

COLONEL JOHN ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON (162) of Charleton. Full length, by
Colvin Smith.

CLEMENTINA, wife of John (162). By Capalti.

COLONEL JOHN ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON (200) of Charleton.

1. By Lorimer.

2. Full length, on hunter Iris, by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A.

MARIA, wife of John (200). Full length, by Baccini.

COLONEL CHARLES ANSTRUTHER (254) of Charleton.

1. Full length, in uniform, by Lorimer.

2. Half length, in uniform, by Benjamin Constant.

* Copy of Picture at Carmichael.

† Copy of Picture at Balcaskie.

AGNES, wife of Colonel Charles (254).

1. Full length, by Sant.
2. Three-quarter length, by Sargent.
3. Head, by Baldry.

COLONEL WILLIAM ANSTRUTHER-GRAY (255), in uniform. By Baldry.

CLEMENTINA ANSTRUTHER-THOMSON (257), in Girl Guides uniform. By Lander.

JOHN ANSTRUTHER (290), younger of Charleton, in uniform. By O. Birley.

MARGARET GRIZEL (291), wife of Baron Knut Bönde. Three-quarter length, by Henry.

ANN, BEATA, and JOHN, children of Margaret Grizel (291), Baroness Knut Bönde. By Mrs Swinnerton, A.R.A.

There are also at Charleton small water-colour portraits of Colonel John (125); Colonel John Anstruther-Thomson (162); Robert (164), in uniform of 42nd Highlanders; and of Margaret (166), wife of James Durham.

A frieze of portraits round the salon includes those of most of the family of the later generation. There are also small statues of John (253), head, as a boy; and of Arthur (256), full length, as a small child.

At ELVETHAM.

In the possession of FitzRoy Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe.

* SIR JAMES (51), younger, of that Ilk.

† SIR WILLIAM (59) of that Ilk. By W. Dobson.

† SIR PHILIP (71) of that Ilk. By George Jameson.

† SIR WILLIAM (78) of that Ilk and Elie. By Godfrey Kneller.

GENERAL ROBERT (154), younger of Balcaskie.

1. Miniature, by R. Cosway.
2. Painting, copy of miniature.

* Copy of the Charleton copy of Picture at Carmichael.

† From Hintlesham.

CHARLOTTE, wife of General Robert (154).

* 1. Pastel, full length, with harp.

* 2. Oval miniature (copy).

* SIR RALPH (186) of Balcaskie. Crayon drawing.

* MARY JANE, wife of Sir Ralph (186). Crayon drawing.

COLONEL JAMES HAMILTON LLOYD-ANSTRUTHER (187) of Hintlesham.

* 1. In uniform, by Sir J. Watson Gordon, P.R.S.A.

* 2. As a young man, 1839. Water-colour, by Christina Robertson.

* 3. Crayon drawing, 1851, by G. Browning.

4. Oval miniature.

HONBLE. GEORGINA, wife of James (187).

* 1. Miniature.

* 2. Painting, copy of miniature.

3. Water-colour (from Stoke Park, Ipswich).

COLONEL ROBERT HAMILTON LLOYD-ANSTRUTHER (242) of Hintlesham.

1. By C. Newton.

2. With his sister Priscilla (247) as children. Water-colour, by Wirgnoni.

GERTRUDE GEORGINA, wife of Colonel Robert (242).

1. By A. Baldry.

2. Crayon drawing, 1878, by A. de Solomi.

FITZROY HAMILTON ANSTRUTHER-GOUGH-CALTHORPE (284) of Elvetham. By C. Newton.

HONBLE. RACHEL, wife of FitzRoy (284). By "a Professor at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington."

RICHARD HAMILTON ANSTRUTHER-GOUGH-CALTHORPE (311), younger of Elvetham. Coloured crayon, by Edith Scannell.

JEAN ANSTRUTHER-GOUGH-CALTHORPE (312). Coloured crayon, by Edith Scannell.

BARBARA ANSTRUTHER-GOUGH-CALTHORPE (313). Coloured crayon, by Edith Scannell.

* From Hintlesham.

At KILMANY.

In the possession of Colonel William Anstruther-Gray.

SIR ROBERT (80) of Balcaskie.

At the COUNTY BUILDINGS, CUPAR-FIFE.

In the possession of the County Council, presented by Sir Ralph (279).

SIR ROBERT (237) of Balcaskie. Full length in uniform, with horse, by Lutyens.

At LESSER HOUSE, WOKING.

In the possession of Arthur Anstruther.

LOUISA, wife of Sir Robert (237). Pastel, by Stopoloni.

HONBLE. MARY, wife of Arthur (282). Pastel, painted posthumously, by Louise Jopling.

At CAIRNIE.

In the possession of Colonel Philip G. Anstruther.

SIR ALEXANDER (155) of Thirdpart. By Owen.

JANET (157), wife of Sir Thomas Strange. Three-quarter length, by Owen.

MAJOR-GENERAL PHILIP (192) of Thirdpart, in uniform.

COLONEL PHILIP (248).

1. Painted posthumously.
2. With his brother George (249) as small children.
3. With his brother George (249) as boys.

At SCOTNEY CASTLE.

In the possession of Edward Windsor Hussey.

MARY ROSAMOND (289), wife of Edward Hussey.

1. Full length, by Sir J. Shannon.
2. As a child, with dog Rosa, by Lorimer.

At 20 ALLAN PARK, STIRLING.

In the possession of Miss Janet Caroline Graham.

SARAH, wife of Sir Alexander (155).

COLONEL ROBERT (191) of Thirdpart. Small picture in youth.

GENERAL PHILIP (192) of Thirdpart. Small picture in youth.

LOUISA (198), wife of General Sir Frederick Hamilton.

At AIRTH.

In the possession of Miss Graham of Airth.

ELIZABETH (199), wife of William Graham of Airth.

At GILMERTON.

In the possession of Sir David Kinloch.

LUCY (240), wife of Sir Alexander Kinloch of Gilmerton.

6385 - 1



